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Established 1887

U.S. Drops Plan to Build Nationwide Tax Computer

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (NYT).—The Carter administration has halted the development of a nationwide \$300-million computer for monitoring taxpayers that has been opposed by some senators and congressmen as a threat to privacy and civil liberties.

The decision not to proceed at this time with the Tax Administration System computer was reached at a meeting last week of top officials of the Office of Management and Budget during the final debate about the administration's budget recommendation, to be sent to Congress in two weeks.

Instantaneous Access

The plan for the computer was first formally proposed by the Internal Revenue Service more than three years ago. It called for a huge data processing system with 8,000 terminals through which 45,000 IRS employees would have almost instantaneous access to the detailed tax records of individual taxpayers and corporations.

A spokesman for the IRS confirmed, in response to an inquiry from The New York Times, that the Carter administration has decided not to go forward with the controversial computer, but rather to spend funds improving the agency's existing data processing system.

The decision on the IRS computer proposal is one of several major questions relating to the federal government and privacy that confront the Carter administration. Because of concern that those matters have gone unanswered during the first year of the administration, a special interagency task force on privacy recently was formed at the White House level to develop a comprehensive policy within the next three or four months.

Energy Bill at Stake**Jackson Said to Agree On Ending Gas Bind**

By Steven Ratner

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (NYT).—Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., a key figure in the impasse over natural gas pricing, has agreed to begin a new effort to break the deadlock between Congress and the Carter administration, Secretary of Energy James Schlesinger said yesterday.

The secretary said that Sen. Jackson had agreed over the weekend to a "wholly new effort to attempt to end this impasse" and committed himself to moving "as rapidly ahead as feasible."

Natural gas pricing is a major element in President Carter's national energy plan, which has been under consideration by Congress for nine months. The fate of the gas issue is also linked to the other major component of the package—energy taxes—at the insistence of Sen. Russell Long, D-La., the chairman of the Finance Committee.

The basis for discussion, Mr. Schlesinger indicated, would be a compromise agreed to by key legislators before Christmas but abandoned as a result of opposition from Sen. Jackson, who, as chairman of the Energy Committee, is leading the Senate delegation to the joint House-Senate conference.

The reported agreement would be significant because a number of congressional observers are convinced that Sen. Jackson's opposition to the Christmas compromise stemmed not so much from the details of the formula as from a broader disinclination to back new natural gas legislation or the energy taxes that are linked to it.

Sen. Jackson has said in the past that he believes Mr. Carter's proposal on gas to be excessively generous to producers.

Mr. Schlesinger spoke with reporters at the White House after reporting to Mr. Carter on his weekend discussions. Mr. Schlesinger had flown secretly on Friday morning to Palm Springs, Calif., where Sen. Jackson is vacationing, and returned Saturday night. Sen. Jackson was unavailable for comment.

The Christmas compromise involved setting the price of newly discovered natural gas at \$1.75 per thousand cubic feet as of Feb. 1 and then increasing it by the inflation rate plus an extra 4.5 per cent per year for the next six years. After that, it would be tied to a floating ceiling with a maximum increase of 15 per cent per year.

This formula would cost con-

Death Toll, Tensions Increase In Rome

ROME, Jan. 9 (AP).—The police erected roadblocks around Rome and posted guards in front of schools and party offices today as the death toll in the bloodiest weekend of political violence in Italy in nearly 10 years rose to three.

The increased violence heightened pressure on Premier Giulio Andreotti's Christian Democrats to agree to a government of national emergency that would include the Communist party.

U.S. Ambassador Richard Gardner was to leave for Washington tomorrow for consultations on the uncertain political situation in Italy, a NATO country. A Christian Democrat deputy urged Foreign Minister Arnaldo Forlani to reject publicly any attempt at external interference in Italian politics.

Authorities called in 1,700 police to reinforce security forces in Rome after the slaying of two rightist youths Saturday fueled a weekend of hit-and-run violence and destruction by rightist extremists. A third rightist youth, shot in the head in a clash with the police Saturday night, died in a hospital today.

School Violence

Half a dozen extremists from both the right and the left have been shot and killed in ambushes in the last 12 months. The killers have not been caught or identified but the police assumed they were from opposite factions.

Most victims are teen-agers or in their early 20s, with violence and extremist feuds erupting especially in high schools and universities, pitting Marxist splinter groups and followers of the Italian Social Movement (MSI), the former collaborators of the late Fascist dictator Benito Mussolini.

Cicile Darida, under secretary in the Interior Ministry, said the police were seriously handicapped in their action by political interference that resulted in the disruption of their network of informants.

"It is one of the most serious problems because police without adequate information are blind and deaf," he said after a two-hour conference with police chiefs.

The Interior Ministry's service of information has been hampered by accusations of complicity with the right. The leftist parties succeeded in passing through Parliament a thorough reform now in its early stages. Leftist opposition has also frozen a government.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Cambodia Also Claims Defeats of Vietnamese**Sihanouk Assails Ex-Allies as Aggressors**

BANGKOK, Jan. 9 (AP).—For the second time in 3 1/2 months, Cambodia's Prince Norodom Sihanouk was said today to have emerged from retirement to take a hand in affairs of state—this time assailing his former Vietnamese allies as "aggressor forces" because of their alleged border fighting with Cambodian troops.

The reported Siamese message was broadcast by the Phnom Penh radio as Cambodia claimed control of villages in its embattled Parrot's Beak region, a salient flanked by Vietnamese territory.

Vietnam has acknowledged fighting along the border but has not admitted crossing into Cambodia. Intelligence sources, however, say that there is little doubt that Vietnamese troops and tanks have pushed deep into the Parrot's Beak region, perhaps as far as the key Mekong River town of Neak Luong, 30 kilometers inside Cambodia.



Prince Norodom Sihanouk

On Oct. 25, the Phnom Penh radio broke 18 months of silence about Prince Sihanouk with a broadcast saying that in the preceding month he had issued

Brezhnev Is Said To Be Ill Again

MOSCOW, Jan. 9 (Reuters).—Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, who reappeared in public last week after almost a month's absence, was today officially reported suffering again from flu.

Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko told Japanese Foreign Minister Sumsu Sonoda that Mr. Brezhnev, 71, suffered a recurrence of the illness after attending a ceremony on Thursday, Japanese sources said.

Because of this, Mr. Gromyko said, Mr. Brezhnev would not be able to receive Mr. Sonoda although a meeting had been planned.

The conference was part of a deal under which authorities

Proposes Gradual Adjustments**Gierek Unveils Price, Wage Action**

By David A. Andelman

WARSAW, Jan. 9 (NYT).—Polish Communist party leader Edward Gierek today outlined a series of striking deficiencies in his nation's economic performance and structure, but refused to adopt any of the tough remedies whose suggestion in the past have caused serious political turmoil.

Instead, during a three-hour opening keynote address before the national conference of the Polish United Workers (Communist) party, Mr. Gierek proposed a program of gradual adjustments in prices, wages and the overall economic structure of Poland.

The plan, as presented by Mr. Gierek, seemed to most Western diplomats and many Polish economists to be unlikely to solve the nation's most pressing problems—a serious imbalance in prices and wages, a paralyzed management system, shoddy workmanship and waste.

But for at least the next year, and perhaps much longer, the program revealed today is apparently as far as the leadership is prepared to go.

Strikes, Riots

Eighteen months ago, strikes, demonstrations and riots broke out across Poland within hours after the government proposed sharp price increases of up to 80 per cent on food and other key consumer items. The increases were promptly rescinded and never revived.

Mr. Gierek's address is the clearest evidence to date that the shock waves of this reaction are still being felt within the top leadership of the nation and, particularly, the ruling Communist party as the legal government of Cambodia.

Despite Cambodia's claim today of its first military defeat of the Vietnamese, several Thai sources with access to detailed intelligence said that the fighting has diminished in the last few days and the conflict now appears to have shifted to a propaganda war.

Small Cambodian units were said to have counterattacked in several spots, with the Vietnamese reportedly suffering minor losses in the Ha Tien area. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Cruise Missile Is Being Tested

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP).—The new Tomahawk Cruise missile is being tested to find out whether it would be vulnerable to defensive missile systems, the Pentagon said today.

Officials said the first test was held Saturday at Nellis Air Force Base in Nevada and was a success. But they declined to describe the basis for their judgment.

During the test, the missile was fired from a Navy plane. Radar described as part of a representative air defense system then tried to detect and track the missile. There was no attempt to knock down the missile with a defensive weapon, the Pentagon said. Such an attempt with five defensive missiles is expected later.

The sharp reaction of Ulster Protestant leaders illustrated the difficulty of making political progress in the province's political-sectarian dispute, even though violence is diminishing.

There was little new in Mr. Lynch's remarks about British withdrawal. He and many others in the republic have advocated that for years. Many in Ireland and in Britain would agree with his statement that the British



Associated Press

As her mother, Mrs. Mary Boetcher, weeps in a Tel Aviv courtroom, Terry Fleener, 23, looks out of police van.

Woman Five Years as Spy

dropped more serious charges. The length of the sentence was not part of the agreement.

Mrs. Boetcher protested the decision to hold a closed trial, saying, "Any secret trial is not fair." She was not allowed to sit in during the trial but saw her daughter briefly at the end of the final session and on four occasions in the Nevel Tzira Prison, between Tel Aviv and Jerusalem.

Mrs. Boetcher said her daughter started working for the Kuwaiti national airline in 1975 because paperwork problems prevented her from starting her sophomore year at the American University in Beirut.

She said her daughter had a Lebanese Christian boyfriend whom she followed from San Antonio to Beirut, but added that "I have no personal knowledge" of contact with Palestinian guerrilla groups. "I do not see Terry as any sort of terrorist," she said.

The defense lawyer, Peleka Langer, called the sentence "exaggerated and cruel" and said she would appeal, but other court sources said five years was the minimum term for such charges.

The confession was part of a deal under which authorities

Begin Plan On Peace Is Backed By Party

JERUSALEM, Jan. 9 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Menachem Begin won backing for his Middle East peace plan from his rightist Herut party today. But government ministers appeared still sharply split over whether new Jewish settlements should be set up in occupied Arab territory.

The main committee of Herut, the ruling Likud coalition, voted 168-15 for Mr. Begin's proposals to grant self-rule for Arabs on the West Bank of the Jordan River and to return the Sinai peninsula to Egyptian control.

The approval came after a stormy seven-hour session in which Mr. Begin took a tough line against President Anwar Sadat's warning that Egypt would not let Jewish settlements remain on its soil.

Mr. Begin said that if Mr. Sadat persisted with this line he might modify his peace proposals.

The settlement issue, brought into prominence when Jewish settlers were seen bulldozing new land in the Rafah area of northern Sinai last week, remained at the center of controversy.

Statements by an influential Israeli politician, Moshe Arens, threw some uncertainty over just what was decided at yesterday's crucial Cabinet meeting.

Problem to Committee

An official statement after yesterday's meeting said it had been decided to strengthen existing settlements in the Rafah area. A spokesman said no decision had been made on creation of new ones.

But Mr. Arens, chairman of the key Knesset (parliament) Committee of Foreign Affairs and Security, said the Cabinet had shunted another part of the settlement problem across to his committee for discussion.

This concerned a proposal to set up four settlements on the West Bank. Mr. Arens said at a press conference that the proposal had been advanced by Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon and opposed by Cabinet ministers belonging to the Democratic Movement for Change, the most dovish group in the coalition.

Because of the disagreement, Mr. Arens said, the proposal was sent for discussion by his committee. He said that when the issue is put to the vote tomorrow, he expected the committee to back Mr. Sharon.

Acknowledging settlement in the Rafah district, Mr. Arens said he had heard about government plans for settlements in these areas. He said the committee had invited Mr. Sharon, a champion of the settler movement, to address its members on the subject next week.

Support by Peres
The opposition leader, Shimon Peres, expressed support tonight for the government's plan to strengthen Israeli settlements in Sinai.

Addressing a Tel Aviv meeting of the Labor party, which he heads, Mr. Peres said a total Israeli withdrawal from the area would "weaken our national security."

The government must be supported in its plans to strengthen

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Blaming 'Meddling' Remarks by Lynch**Protestant Leaders Pull Out of Ulster Talks**

By Roy Reed

LONDON, Jan. 9 (NYT).—Protestant leaders today pulled out of interparty talks on the future of Northern Ireland's government.

They blamed "meddling" remarks by Premier Jack Lynch of the Republic of Ireland, but it is likely that they had been looking for an excuse to withdraw.

In an Irish Radio interview yesterday, Mr. Lynch reiterated that the British government should declare its eventual intention of withdrawing its military and governmental presence from the six counties of Northern Ireland.

He also hinted that his government might someday consider amnesty or reduced sentences for prisoners in the republic who have been convicted of political violence during the current troubles, which began in the late 1960s.

The sharp reaction of Ulster Protestant leaders illustrated the difficulty of making political progress in the province's political-sectarian dispute, even though violence is diminishing.

There was little new in Mr. Lynch's remarks about British withdrawal. He and many others in the republic have advocated that for years. Many in Ireland and in Britain would agree with his statement that the British

are tired of spending more than \$1.3 billion a year on their most troublesome province.

"What we want them to do," he said, "is to indicate their interest in the bringing of Irish people together and their indication as well that they have little to offer Ireland as a whole, rather than to maintain what I have described as the negative guarantee contained in all the statutes."

Asked if he expected to see the

talks had been started by Britain's Northern Ireland secretary, Roy Mason, after an amiable meeting in September between Mr. Lynch and British Prime Minister James Callaghan.

The closed talks were described as dealing with a form of "interim devolution," meaning some step toward eventual restoration of the limited self-government that the province had when the Catholic minority began a civil rights campaign in the late 1960s that eventually led to direct rule from Westminster.

Mr. Mason did not propose an early return to Irish-run provincial government but merely a

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

old republican dream of a united Ireland in his lifetime, he said.

"I could wish to see a form of administration North and South that would be acceptable to the majority of the Irish people, if not complete unity under one government, even if it was an interim acceptability, during my lifetime."

That cautious statement of a 3 years-old position of his party, Fianna Fail, was seized on by the major Protestant party in the North, the official Unionists, and by the Rev. Ian Paisley's Democratic Unionist party. Both announced that they were leaving the British-initiated interparty talks.

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Stacks of coffins line roadside in Tam Lap village, in Vietnam near Cambodian border, according to caption information released by Hungarian photo agency MTI. The dead, according to the furnished data, were victims of a recent attack by Cambodian troops.

Sihanouk Assails Ex-Allies as Aggressors

(Continued from Page 1)
the southern end of the border, and around the Cambodian town of Stung, 30 kilometers from the frontier.

Tass Rebukes Brzezinski

MOSCOW, Jan. 9 (NYT).—Tass today rejected an assertion by Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's national security adviser, that the Vietnamese-Cambodian fighting represents "the first case of a proxy war between China and the Soviet Union."

Accusing the U.S. presidential aide of trying to "palm off the dead as reality," the Soviet press agency said that the recent

fighting in Indochina had been causing "sincere anxiety" here. Tass attacked "the imperialist forces" which it said were attempting "to whip up animosity between the peoples of China and the Soviet Union."

Mr. Brzezinski had said in a television interview yesterday: "I

think the Vietnamese-Cambodian conflicts have a reality of their own. After all, there has been a revolutionary upheaval in the area. There may be border conflicts. There is a great deal of social instability. But the larger international dimension of the conflict speaks for itself."

During the same period of late November and early last month, the Russians sent many merchant ships from bases in the Black Sea to Ethiopia. There are also reports that some Soviet rail lines were closed to regular traffic so that war supplies could be transported to ports as part of the exercise.

Saudi Aide Bars Oil Output Rise For Two Years

Riyadh, Jan. 9.—Saudi Arabia's oil minister, Sheik Ahmed Zaki Yamani, today ruled out any increase in Saudi oil production for the next two years.

In an interview five days before the expected arrival here of U.S. Energy Secretary James Schlesinger, Sheik Yamani said that Saudi Arabia planned to stick by its current production ceiling of 2.5 million barrels daily for the foreseeable future. "If and when there is an increase, it will be to levels much less than those being mentioned in the United States," he said.

"After the end of 1978, we will look at the situation in the light of circumstances," the minister said. "But there will be no radical jump."

Saudi Arabia is the largest oil exporter.

Sheik Yamani predicted that the current oil-price freeze would continue through 1978 unless world demand picked up. If it did, he said, the oil-producing nations would raise prices accordingly, to prevent the international oil companies from making windfall profits.

(*Los Angeles Times*)

U.K. Police Probe Switch-Off Death

WORCESTERSHIRE, England, Jan. 9 (UPI).—Detectives investigating what they call the "technical murder" of Arthur Day, 71, said yesterday that no one has admitted being responsible for the switch-off of his life-support equipment.

Mr. Day, a former plasterer, died in a hospital here on New Year's Eve and police spokesman said, "We are treating it as a technical murder."

Doctors said that Mr. Day, who had suffered two heart attacks and had had a leg amputated, would have had only hours to live if he had not died minutes after his wife, son and a friend visited him. Police said that they have questioned the visitors.

No Smallpox Reported

ATLANTA, Jan. 9 (UPI).—It has been more than two months since the last known case of smallpox occurred anywhere in the world and that was in Somalia, according to the National Center for Disease Control.

NINA RICCI

Before the presentation of the Spring Collection

SALES

of Winter Collection

Models

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Furs and Hats

Wednesday January 11

from 9:30 a.m. to 1 p.m.

and from 2:30 p.m. to 7:30 p.m.

20, rue des Capucines

ETA Claims 3 Attacks In Northern Spain

MADRID, Jan. 9 (UPI).—The Basque separatist organization ETA today took responsibility for three attacks in the north of Spain Saturday and threatened

new violence.

In a statement to the press, ETA also said that its aim of ousting Spanish national police from the Basque region was "fully accepted by the Basque working people."

Sen. Kennedy, who arrived here today after a two-week tour of the People's Republic, said the Chinese gave no indication what they would do about the requests.

Chinese officials did, however, allow Sen. Kennedy to visit a 47-year-old Shanghai resident whose request for permission to join his ailing father in Massachusetts has been pending for four years.

Asked about his feelings on human rights in China at a press conference here, Sen. Kennedy said: "I believe that the most important proposal in this area is reunification of families." He said Chinese concessions in these areas would improve the prospects for normalization of relations with Washington, which Sen. Kennedy supports.

Sen. Kennedy stopped here six hours before flying to Japan.

The only result of the Russian intervention in the affairs of the Horn and their major infusion of arms into Ethiopia will be to set the whole region ablaze in a major and prolonged war, in which ultimately the Russians and their lackeys will be defeated," the radio added.

Testifying at the conspiracy trial of men alleged to have plotted an abortive coup with the left-wing Prince Junio Valerio Borghese in December 1970, Mr. Andreotti was asked about the truth of testimony given by former Secret Service chief Gen. Vito Miceli, one of the accused men, that there was an disbanded service within the Secret Service.

The former, who was defense minister when the plot was discovered, said: "In peacetime there is no service of that kind. But in wartime, a plan is activated for an information organization intended to operate behind enemy lines and to support Italian armed forces."

Public prosecutor Walfredo Vivaldi then jumped up and said that what Mr. Andreotti was saying was so secret that even Gen. Miceli had refused to give details.

Gen. Miceli's defense counsel said: "I agree that the question and the answer that Mr. Andreotti was giving be struck from the record."

The presiding judge agreed with both men and ruled that the question, which had been put by an assistant judge, was irrelevant.

Soviet Airlift

To Ethiopia Called a Test Shows Global Ability To Friends and Foes

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (NYT).—The Soviet airlift of arms to Ethiopia appears to have been part of a large exercise designed to test the Soviet Air Force's ability to move supplies and troops to northeast Africa and the Middle East, according to U.S. and Atlantic alliance analysts.

The transfer of weapons and technicians by air and sea to Ethiopia also demonstrated the scale of the high priority Moscow accords the establishment of a permanent base in this strategically important area.

But the air supply operations that began Nov. 20 far exceeded Ethiopia's immediate requirements. Estimates are that 225 transport aircraft or about 12 per cent of the transport fleet were flown to Addis Ababa, Aden and Asmara, Aden.

There are reports that some of the aircraft were empty. This supports the basic assumption that the operation was a test of transport capabilities for which the supply of the Ethiopian forces provided an excuse.

During the same period of late November and early last month, the Russians sent many merchant ships from bases in the Black Sea to Ethiopia. There are also reports that some Soviet rail lines were closed to regular traffic so that war supplies could be transported to ports as part of the exercise.

Command and Control

At the height of the operation, the Russians launched Cosmos 964, a military reconnaissance satellite, which may have played a role in the command and control of the overall exercise.

Documentation of the Soviet operation by U.S. satellites, surveillance ships in the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean and by radar sites along the routes taken by the Soviet aircraft is now fairly complete.

But why the Russians mounted so extensive an operation remains a mystery.

A theory held by U.S. analysts is that after being ousted from Egypt in 1972 and from Somalia last year, the Soviet high command believed it necessary to demonstrate to allies and potential enemies in the area that it could sustain a friendly government in this case Ethiopia.

There is general agreement, however, that the Russians count on building a new center of political and military power in Ethiopia because the government there, having broken with Washington, has no other place to turn.

Finally established on Ethiopian soil, the Russians would be in a position to influence events in the states bordering on the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden.

Ethiopia has no coast bordering the Indian Ocean and to that extent is a less desirable power base than Somalia. But Russia's presence there creates the possibility of political or military interference in the former French territory of Djibouti on the western side of the Bab el-Mandeb Strait leading from the Gulf of Aden into the Red Sea.

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Senators See Torrijos

In Canal Zone, 'Codels' Mix Fun, Fact-Finding

By Adam Clymer

PANAMA CITY, Jan. 9 (NYT).—Codell Baker is gone, but codell Goldwater Images, and the world's largest travel agency, sometimes thought of as the State Department, is getting ready for codell Sparkman and codell Crockett.

Although the U.S. Embassy had varying figures on the number of senators—about 40—who will have been here by the end of the month to hear about the Panama Canal treaties and see the canal, it has not lost any. It tries to keep track of them by naming the groups for their leaders—the "codel" stands for congressional delegation.

Codell Baker, named for Howard Baker Jr., the Senate minority leader, came here last Tuesday. It departed uncounted rolls of film and bottles of Pentax liquor later, on Saturday afternoon, its members a bit sunburned, quite a bit more informed, and each sure of the opinions he had brought with him.

A delegate's life was not hard, but it was strenuous. Before it left, the delegation had been whisked around the country and the Canal Zone in cars, planes, helicopters and ships. The wives of delegation members had been taken shopping and swimming.

The delegation had been shown slides and jungles, movies and machinery, flip charts and locks. They were begged, coaxed, and even threatened.

When Sen. Baker sailed forth on the treacherous canal issue, it was blashed by consultants. One is William D. Rogers, a former assistant secretary of state. The other is Roger Fontaine, director of Latin American Studies at Georgetown University.

U.S. Agency Backs Plan on N.H. A-Plant

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP).—The Nuclear Regulatory Commission has agreed unanimously to permit construction of the \$2.5-billion Seabrook atomic energy plant in New Hampshire.

The decision caps a seven-year struggle between nuclear power advocates and environmentalists over whether the oceanfront electricity generating plant should be built by New Hampshire's largest utility, the Public Service Co. The commission's decision was announced Saturday.

More than 1,400 demonstrators were arrested in May after a day sit-in at the construction site. Charges against them are still being heard in the courts.

The NRC said Saturday that commissioners Richard Kennedy, Victor Gilinsky and Peter Bradford, who toured the site Oct. 31 and heard arguments in hearings here Nov. 2, all agreed in upholding an appeals board decision that had permitted work to resume at the facility.

Construction had been curtailed after opponents had asked the NRC to revoke the permit granted by its licensing board. But work resumed in August after the commission's appeals board upheld the permit and continued during review by the commissioners.

Opponents had asserted that there would be hazards and said that the Public Service Co., which must provide 50 per cent of the construction costs, was not financially competent to carry out the project.

In the November hearings, the New England Coalition on Non-Nuclear Proliferation had asked whether the utility "would be inclined to cut corners on safety if it found itself in a financial bind."

But a spokesman for the company said that the charges "border slightly on the absurd."

You would have to be insane to compromise with safety—what is the incentive to cheat?"



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OOOPS—Stuntman Warren Bacon, 30, starts an unscheduled plunge 150 feet straight down after slipping on a high wire. Saved by his safety rope tied around his waist, Bacon was hauled to safety. Stunt was for a TV commercial in New York.

For Voluntary Testimony, Seoul Lawyer Says

By William Chapman

SEOUL, Jan. 9 (WPT).—Lawyers for Tongsun Park and the United States Justice Department agreed today that a congressional subpoena of Mr. Park will not interfere with the agreement requiring his testimony in U.S. courts on the influence-buying scandal in Washington.

"We don't intend to pull out the plug now," the South Korean businessman's lawyer, William Hundley, said in an interview as preparations began here for preliminary questioning of Mr. Park, the central figure in the investigation.

At a news briefing later, acting U.S. Deputy Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti said that a House Ethics Committee plan to have its subpoena on Mr. Park when he goes to the United States presents no obstacle to obtaining Mr. Park's testimony in U.S. courts.

Mr. Hundley said that he thinks his client will agree to testify voluntarily before the House Ethics panel and two other congressional committees. There would need to be a "clarification" of the Ethics Committee's subpoena terms, he said. "My guess is that it will be clarified," the lawyer added. "We have got to know what they have in store for this guy."

In Closed Sessions

Mr. Hundley said he would recommend to Mr. Park that he testify voluntarily in closed sessions, and he said he thought that his client would heed that recommendation.

The Ethics Committee issued the subpoena to get its own direct information from Mr. Park. Last week, committee counsel Leon Jaworski said that a failure by the South Korean government to help his panel obtain Mr. Park's testimony would "surely

result in the most adverse consequences," a comment interpreted here as a threat to cut U.S. aid to South Korea.

In response, a high South Korean official believed to be Foreign Minister Park Tong Chin, told the Seoul press that such other channels" available for obtaining Mr. Park's congressional testimony. The tentative offer of Mr. Park's voluntary testimony had been made earlier by Mr. Hundley to the Ethics Committee.

The agreement specified that the businessman was not obliged to testify before Congress. It left unanswered the question of whether he could be compelled to do so by congressional subpoena.

Mr. Civiletti told newsmen before he threatened retaliation against South Korea that "there were other channels" available for obtaining Mr. Park's congressional testimony.

Mr. Civiletti said his offer of Mr. Park's voluntary testimony had been made earlier by Mr. Hundley to the Ethics Committee.

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Distinctions in the Mideast

The latest arguments between Prime Minister Begin and President Sadat over the Sinai are essentially part of the process of reducing general principles to specific bargaining points. And while this process occurs in every major negotiation, it is complicated, in the present case, by the publicity that surrounded the initial statements—and now accompanies the distinctions that are being drawn.

A previous example of this, of course, was the sequence of definitions that President Carter appended to his call for a Palestinian "homeland." This, he said after Mr. Begin visited Washington, did not mean an independent Palestinian state. But it did, he told Mr. Sadat, imply self-determination for the Palestinians. What would happen if the Palestinians determined that their homeland should be free and independent has yet to be explained.

The business of thinking out loud has also marred the development of negotiations over the Sinai. At first, it was made known that Israel would withdraw from this area, still largely desert. But then there were distinctions drawn on the Israeli side. Israeli troops and settlements, it appeared, would remain in the Sinai.

Naturally, Mr. Sadat objected to that. He said the Israelis should burn down their Sinai settlements.

But Mr. Begin replied that burning villages should be left to the Neros of the

world. Israel is expanding its settlements in the Sinai, although not increasing their number.

Now, it is possible that some answer to the intermingling of peoples and religions in the Middle East, short of partition and sovereignty, can be found. There is a form of internationalization—which President Carter has proposed as an initial stage, at least, for the Palestinians of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. This, it might be pointed out, was what was suggested for the Jewish homeland—promised in the Balfour Declaration—when the British were about to withdraw from their Palestinian mandate.

But the United Nations partition, the Israeli declaration of independence and the ensuing war terminated that; there was partition, with the Arab portions that remained after the first fighting being absorbed into Jordan, Syria and Egypt.

The later wars, while they have spread Israeli occupation and stiffened Israeli insistence on wider territories, have also strengthened Palestinian nationalism and public support for that among the Arab states. Whether this can be modified by some form of international supervision, as the Palestine Liberation Organization has hinted, is still a possibility—but only that.

The whole Mideastern question is in flux, which is good, but it is also studded with hard, sharp issues that may crystallize the problem—which is potentially bad.



New Soviet Missile Power

By Charles A. Sorrels

WASHINGTON—The prospective SALT-2 agreement evidently would ignore the threatening potential of a major new Soviet strategic missile: the SS-19 intercontinental ballistic missile, one of two successors to the widely deployed (about 1,000) SS-11 missile force.

The SS-19 has three to four times the payload-carrying capacity ("throw-weight") of the SS-11, and delivers six MIRVs (multiple independently targetable re-entry vehicles).

With its evident emphasis on improved accuracy, an SS-19 missile force of perhaps 400 could have the potential for a sophisticated attack destroying most of the 1,000 Minuteman silo-based ICBMs in the United States, by the early to mid-1980s.

Yet, unaccountably, this potential has been essentially forgotten in the concentration, albeit apparently ineffective, in SALT-2 upon another new Soviet ICBM, the SS-18, successor to the SS-9.

The proposed level under SALT-2 for the SS-18 force is reportedly about twice as high (300 instead of 150) as the Carter administration initially sought as a limit. This unreduced level for the SS-18 force, coupled with the lack of effective constraint on the SS-19 force by allowing a total ceiling of 600-650 Soviet ICBMs with MIRVs, stretches the meaning of the term "limitation" and would represent a substantial failure of SALT-2 to accomplish fundamental objectives the United States had hoped for nearly a decade to achieve in SALT.

Early Objectives

For perspective, we should recall the principal concerns and objectives of the United States in SALT-1, which began formally in late 1969 and concluded in May 1972 with a treaty sharply limiting deployment and development of anti-ballistic-missile systems, and an interim (five-year) agreement that set a ceiling on strategic offensive ballistic missile (land and submarine-based) launches.

Without such recollection, preoccupation with the "political" significance of a new agreement between the superpowers—often viewed as an end in itself—can produce or reinforce amnesia about why we began and where we hoped to be in the strategic arms-limitation-treaty endeavor.

Mr. Botha is due to come to New York next weekend for one more round of talks with the five. But he is expected to bring with him, too, a form of ultimatum: Unless an internationally acceptable plan is worked out soon, South Africa will proceed with an "internal solution." It will create an independent Namibia on its own terms.

The five Western powers think that South Africa's solution would not really solve the Namibian problem that guerrilla war would go on and outside intervention threaten. But the five are finding it very difficult to achieve the better alternative, an internationally acceptable settlement. That requires agreement between South Africa and SWAPO, which fiercely dislike and distrust each other.

During SALT-1, the United States was especially concerned with continuing deployment of the Soviet SS-9, a force that could eventually be able to destroy a large portion of the Minuteman force, and with ABM programs of both superpowers that, if widely deployed and improved, could reduce the effectiveness of retaliatory, "second-strike" forces, and thus erode their ability to deter a first strike and prompt costly and unstable "defence-offense" arms competition.

The principal objectives of the United States in both SALT-1 and 2 were to enhance the stability of mutual deterrence by limiting threats to the survivability and effectiveness of strategic offensive forces, and to constrain the costs of the arms competition.

The flexibility that Gen. Torrijos is again demonstrating testifies to the strength of his political position in Panama and to his grasp of the political realities in the U.S. Senate. He has agreed to a series of compromises to help ratification, but there are obviously limits to how far he should be asked to go. The fact remains that no important U.S. interests have not now been secured.

What remains is politics. Sen. Baker has been under considerable pressure in his state of Tennessee and among Republicans generally to oppose the treaties, outright or by demanding impossible modifications. If he can now see a way to facilitate their approval while portraying himself as a tough and victorious negotiator, he will have served himself and his country.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Tourist's Return

Now that President Carter is home from his seven-country trip he and the White House staff are already laboring to explain that there really was a firm rope of logic and natural interest that tied it all together. But the best answer he might give to the question of how he summed up the achievements of those nine days would be one simple sentence: "I saw a bit of the world out there."

Swaddled by protocol, fenced off by security guards, a President can scarcely expect to penetrate more than a few millimeters into the societies he visits. But even those millimeters can make a difference. Reporters traveling with Carter noted the contrasts between his receptions in Poland and Iran, where political reserve and security precautions both chilled and stifled, and the spontaneous warmth of the crowds that turned out to greet him in India.

That contrast must have impressed Carter. Similarly, the Jerry-built concrete and stucco oasis of Riyadh in the vast Saudi Arabian desert, and the dense throngs in the tiny village now renamed in his honor, must have given the President a tactile sense of the contrast between affluence and poverty that characterized so much of what is known as the Third World.

Presidents spend most of their working days wrestling with abstractions. Problems

come neatly packaged in briefing books and decision memorandums. Occasionally they come attached to real faces, but even then most flesh-and-blood encounters occur within the antisocial world of the White House. This is true of the most emotion-laden issues of American life. It is even more true when the issues are foreign. One visit to the South Bronx—even a hurried visit—is worth a stack of agency reports.

There were some valuable diplomatic aspects to the President's trip. His presence was balm for the strained relationship between India and the United States, the world's two largest democracies. In his hurried Aswan meeting with President Sadat of Egypt, Carter skillfully squared the circle of Palestinian self-determination in a manner that was helpful to both Sadat and Prime Minister Begin of Israel. And the two days he spent in the company of France's President Giscard d'Estaing symbolized a welcome closeness.

But such a trip would be worth the time and the expense if only because it brought Carter into contact with the world out there. Like any tourist, he may feel within a few days that he never left home. But the images will linger, and they should serve him well.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Unlocking Canal Treaties

Since the ambitions of some Republican contenders for the White House have created so much trouble for the Panama Canal treaties, it seems only just that the ambitions of another should now be pointing the other way. Sen. Howard Baker's remarks, during a visit to Panama last week, may give the treaties just the push they need to win Senate support this year.

Mr. Baker, the minority leader in the Senate, has been noncommittal on the issue and a potential obstacle to ratification. Now he seems to be staking out a positive position. His remarks remain ambiguous, but there seems no reason to doubt the positive interpretation given them by Panamanians who also heard him in private.

While maintaining that the treaties stand no chance of Senate approval in their present form, Sen. Baker suggests that he, and a probably decisive number of colleagues, could vote for them if certain changes and clarifications are made. If he means substantial changes, then they would require extensive new negotiations with Panama—a major setback to the treaties' progress. If, as seems more likely, he means mainly clarification, then the chances of early Senate approval have brightened considerably.

The treaties as they now stand serve the interests of both the United States and Panama. They reduce the risks of danger to the canal from a future Panamanian nationalist reaction while creating the basis for broader international acceptance of the United States' right to defend the canal. Panama gains not only patriotic satisfac-

tion but also the promise of greater political stability and significant economic development.

The most serious objections in the United States have dealt with the absence of explicit defense rights for the United States after the year 2000 and with the vagueness of the guarantees that American war vessels will have a right of priority passage in time of crisis. Gen. Omar Torrijos, Panama's leader, plainly acknowledged these rights when he visited President Carter in October.

He has now implied that they can be more explicitly incorporated into the treaty texts without great difficulty. Sen. Baker says that this would go some way toward winning his support.

The flexibility that Gen. Torrijos is again demonstrating testifies to the strength of his political position in Panama and to his grasp of the political realities in the U.S. Senate. He has agreed to a series of compromises to help ratification, but there are obviously limits to how far he should be asked to go. The fact remains that no important U.S. interests have not now been secured.

What remains is politics. Sen. Baker has been under considerable pressure in his state of Tennessee and among Republicans generally to oppose the treaties, outright or by demanding impossible modifications. If he can now see a way to facilitate their approval while portraying himself as a tough and victorious negotiator, he will have served himself and his country.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 10, 1903

WASHINGTON—The President and Mrs. Roosevelt gave the most brilliant state reception of the season last night for members of the diplomatic corps and other distinguished guests. But it was the ladies who were outstanding. Mrs. Roosevelt's costume was of white velvet, and she wore a diamond necklace. Her daughter Alice was dressed in white net, spangled in silver. Mrs. Whitelaw Reid was in black lace over white, and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew was in pale blue satin trimmed with lace.

Fifty Years Ago

January 10, 1928

PARIS—Paris, where so many butterflies burn their wings, offers success with all its accompaniments only to a few. Josephine Baker, the young American, is one of those. Had she remained in America her success might have been limited to certain cabarets. Paris has not only made of her a queen of the music hall, but now wants her to add to her laurels the conquest of the seventh art. Specially written scenarios are going to be done for the young dark actress, emphasizing her dramatic and singing qualities.

Letters

Elihu Burritt

For value for money in humor your paper is without equal

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

(especially the complimentary copy from Air France). Only a medieval (sic)-named Briton, a postman to boot, one Mr. Fumus, could ask every American tourist he meets "Who was Elihu Burritt?" and ask the IHT "Has the Learned Blacksmith been forgotten?" (IHT, Jan. 6). You, learned sir, gave him seventeen lines of reply. Any other editor would have said "Yes." I look forward to Fifty Years Ago of 2028, when you ask "Who was Fred Fuzens?"

NIGEL WILLIAMS
Copenhagen
Editor's Note: Who is Nigel Williams?

Troubled, Violent Italy: A Nation on the Brink

By Rosario Romeo and George Urban

THE following interview, which originated with Radio Free Europe, is excerpted from *The Washington Review of Strategic and International Studies*, a quarterly published by Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies. Rosario Romeo is professor of history at the University of Rome and author of several works on Italian history. George Urban, a scholar and journalist, is editor of the book "Detente," published in Britain. The article is reprinted from *The New York Times*.

The Irony

The irony is that in our last round of troubles the extreme left has started armed attacks; a members of the Communist party and the Communist press is calling for police protection. An while this is going on, Berlin gue continues to demand power for his party on the grounds "without the Communist party is impossible to govern Italy."

So when Americans tell us that the Italian Communists are Social Democrats or social reformers, we tend not to be in complete agreement. I have been given trying to explain Italy's politics to Americans.

Urban: I am strongly, perhaps wrongly, under Luigi Berlinguer's influence in thinking that the basic good nature and opportunism of Italians would somehow take the heat out of any rate corrupt, the extremism of any Italian party.

I know Americans who think the Italians exaggerate that the Communist party is really a Social Democratic party, that there would be nothing very terrible in having Berlinguer as prime minister, and so on. But this is misleading our situation. Since the 1968 upheavals in France and Italy, our country has never returned to normality. We are suffering from what could be described, with some exaggeration, as a permanent general strike.

Threat of Violence

There is continuous agitation at the schools, universities, railways, airports, post offices, in the press, and in the factories. And the strikes are more and more often clinched by violence and the threat of violence. Our economic life, civic security and international position have all been deeply affected.

You have to live in Italy to get the full measure of this: It has become practically impossible to manage public institutions or private enterprise, because the legitimacy of all authority has been challenged and defeated. We have examples of this every day. At the moment we are suffering from the suspension of the law in favor of terrorists. There are two principal left-wing terrorist groups in Italy: the Red Brigades in the north and the Proletarian Armed Guards in the south. Some members of these groups have been arrested and put on trial in Turin and Naples. But when the arrested men's colleagues began attacking the police and the judges, the trials were halted and no more arrests followed.

The terror is being successful—both the judiciary and the police are frightened of being shot in the streets, as some have been. The most recent (May, 1977) example of the defeat of the law has been the abandonment of the trial of a group of Red Guard terrorists in Turin. The intimidating effect of threats and recent murders has been so thorough that no jury could be found to sit at the trial.

Books Destroyed

Or take another kind of disaster. You have no doubt read in the Italian papers that so-called "young proletarian committees" have set up house in the University of Milan. They occupied the university, stopped all teaching and research, and went on a rampage, destroying books, documents, scientific instruments, as well as wrecking the premises. The rector did not call in the police, and when asked why, he said he was anxious to avoid more serious incidents which might have included loss of life.

And you could see what he meant: When you call in the police to expel young people armed with iron bars, knives and Molotov cocktails, the possibility of someone getting hurt or killed is never to be ruled out—it has happened in the past—and if a student gets killed, the rector is held responsible, for wasn't he the one who had called for police protection?

At that point, up goes the cry in every radio and television program and in every newspaper in the land that the university teachers do not understand the young—and look what has happened.

Today, again, we have a determined minority, walking the wings to exploit the last turbulence in our political, economic or social equilibrium. And if this were to happen, it would not touch that civil strife could be avoided.

Sluggish Majority
Of course in Italy, as elsewhere, the man in the street is a good-natured fellow. He is happiest when he is left alone for his concerns are a decent job, a roof over his head, a satisfactory sexual life, and the odd weekend at the seashore. But it isn't this sluggish majority that makes things tick in Italy. The Fascists weren't the majority of the Italian people, but they took power, and it was very easy to say to them: "So what has become of your good nature?" They had simple answers to complicated questions and the power to tolerate others.

Today, again, we have a determined minority, walking the wings to exploit the last turbulence in our political, economic or social equilibrium. And if this were to happen, it would not touch that civil strife could be avoided.

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FASHION

From Bustle to Miniskirt

By Hebe Dorsey

DARIS, Jan. 9 (IHT).—Ernestine Carter's recently published "The Changing World of Fashion" is as decorative as it is informative. Mrs. Carter's book, her third, is a panoramic view of fashion in this century and covers every major trend, from bustle to miniskirt.

For many years, Mrs. Carter, whose career started at the Museum of Modern Art in New York, covered fashion for the Sunday Times of London, where, to quote Diana Vreeland's introduction to the book, "her clear point of view and trenchant prose made her reports refreshing to read and absorbing."

The book is handsomely illustrated, with the oldest documents often the best. The portraits of Elsa Schiaparelli, by Cecil Beaton, and Mrs. Reginald Fellowes, by Baron de Meyer, are arresting; Erte's fashion sketch for Henri Bendel, dated 1916, also leaves the work of contemporary fashion illustrators well behind.

Sense of Humor

Magazines, such as *La Vie Parisiennes* and *La Gazette du Bon Ton*, had a freshness and a sense of humor often sadly lacking in today's publications.

The book also emphasizes the relationship between art and fashion, which started around 1910 and reached its peak in the 1920s. That's when Sonia Delaunay translated abstract art into fabrics and Giacometti designed buttons for Schiaparelli. In 1911, Leon Bakst created costumes for the Ballets Russes that would eventually mark a dramatic change in fashion.

In contrast, the love affair between art and fashion in recent years has been only skin-deep

and often appears as a cheap publicity stunt.

Trends, such as the pop-printed T-shirts or the short-lived Mondrian look launched by Saint Laurent, have little, if any, relation to the serious, earnest collaboration of artists and designers during the '20s.

When it comes to the text, there is no question that Mrs. Carter also knows her subject inside out. For many years Mrs. Carter, tiny, white-gloved and crisp-linen-clad, was sure to be where the fashion action was.

American-born (but married to an Englishman), Mrs. Carter took an ardent and early interest in the new breed of English designers and was their most articulate supporter—a role that won her an OBE.

Three Chapters

She also faithfully followed Paris, Rome and New York, and in three chapters, "Where America Leads," "When Paris Rules" and "When London Swings," she underlines the way she saw the fashion cookie crumble.

"When Paris Rules" retraces the deciding role of haute couture but grants that "although Paris no longer rules, to succeed there is still the ultimate accolade, as Valentino's decision in 1974 to quit Milan and show his ready-to-wear only in Paris testifies."

"Where America Leads" is a comprehensive study of the economy of the U.S. market, where, in 1975, "women's fashion alone accounted for \$12 billion."

La Gazette du Bon Ton makes gentle fun of plumed hats in 1922 (from "The Changing World of Fashion").

doing fashion, theater or folklore?"

"Where London Swings" gives a lot of room to establishment, "By Appointment to the Queen," designers such as Norman Hartnell and Hardy Amies, but it also recaptures the fun and excitement brought by such designers as Mary Quant, "who was the first to understand and create a look for a new generation."

According to Mrs. Carter, it was American journalist John Crosby who coined the phrase "Swinging London," after seeing the leather-coated, leather-booted young women in Chelsea patrolling King's Road.

Mrs. Carter also writes about accessories, furs, jewels and hair as well as her own colleagues, reviewed under "Chronicles of Fashion." But besides her perceptive view of fashion through the years and across continents, one of Mrs. Carter's major talents has been to analyze fashion as a sociological event and to interpret its changes against the changing of times.

fancied themselves to be hot stuff."

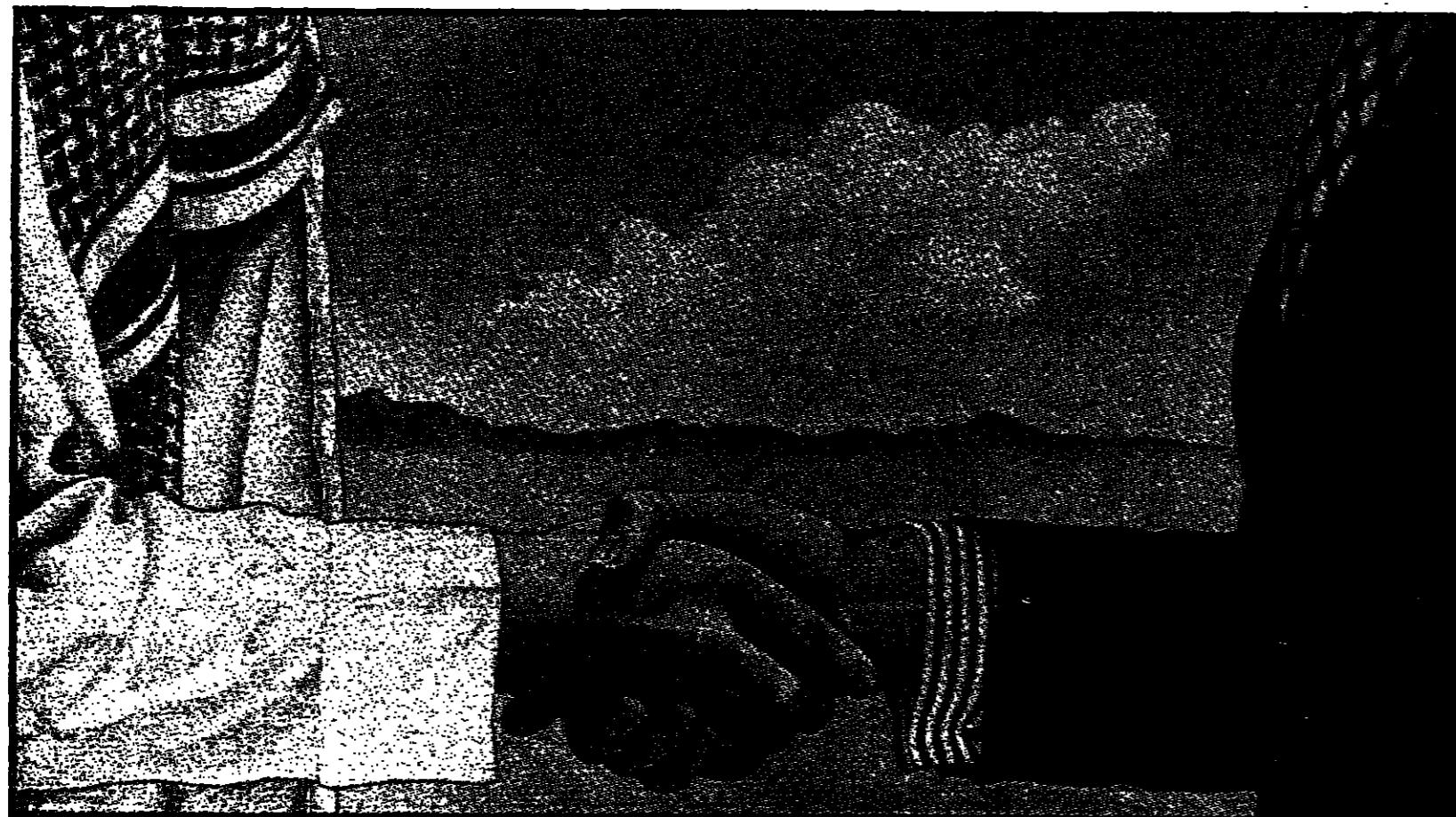
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WAVERLEY ROOT

Lamprey of Ancients and Moderns

THE lamprey does not loom large in the American landscape. Indeed, it does not, so far as I know, enter it at all. Americans thus miss one of the world's greatest dishes, *lompre à la bordelaise* (lamprey, Bordeaux style), of which the famous French gourmet Curnonsky wrote, "Nothing can surpass Bordeaux lamprey in red wine."

An important ingredient which he failed to mention which looks seem to have a natural affinity for lamprey flesh. The combination produces what looks on the plate like a rather unappealing mess, but the first taste will cause you to forget its appearance.

"The flesh is fat and delicate," Elizabeth David wrote in her "Italian Food," and it is never more delicate than in this Bordeaux dish, which according to legend was invented by the 14th-century poet Ausonius, a native of Bordeaux. It is still very much a Bordeaux dish, made in the spring when the lampreys swim up the estuary of the Gironde to spawn.

If you ask Parisians today if they like lamprey, you are likely to be met with a blank stare. I know of only three Paris restaurants which serve it, and they are all operated by men from the Bordeaux area. But *lompre à la bordelaise* is one of those rare dishes which seem to be just as good canned as fresh, so there is no reason why you cannot sample it if you can find a food shop specializing in selected foods.

Great Lakes

It might seem a little curious that America has not discovered the lamprey, for there are lampreys in the Great Lakes. They are reported to be inedible. I don't know why they should be, for of the 28 recognized species of lamprey (of which 18 are found in North America) three are edible, and the tastiest of the three is the sea lamprey, *Petromyzon marinus*, which is precisely the one which inhabits the Great Lakes. This is the one from which lamprey, Bordeaux style, is made.

The word "sea" in its name is not a misnomer, but it comes into fresh water to spawn. It was already present in Lake Ontario in the post-glacial period, when that lake was still a gulf of the ocean, but was prevented by Niagara Falls from penetrating further until the Welland Canal was opened, when it reached the other lakes, possibly by clinging to the hulls of ships, which it often does, being equipped with a mouth which is essentially a sucker.

The explanation given for the alleged inedibility of Great Lakes lampreys is that the breeding rhythm of lampreys in the lakes differ from that of those which spend most of their lives in the sea, and the lamprey, like the eel, which it resembles, degenerates at spawning time, causing changes in the flesh which make it unpalatable. I should think nevertheless that lampreys taken before this degeneration sets in, as they are in Bordeaux, ought to be good eating on one side of the Atlantic or the other.

Avoiding lampreys is understandable, for they are not much fun to handle. To begin with, most lamprey dishes are caviar, which means that the binder in their sauce is their own blood, so they must be bought alive and killed by the cook. Many housewives have little taste for handling a creature which Tobias Smollett described as "a very ugly animal of the eel species, which might pass for a serpent," and the lamprey has, other drawbacks, too.

Other Drawbacks

It is covered with slime from what seems to be an oversupply of glands planted thickly in its skin. The slime has an antiseptic

U.K. Judge Faces Protest for Stand On Racist Terms

LONDON, Jan. 9 (AP).—Trouble erupted today in the courtroom of a judge who said that it is not unlawful to use the words "niggers, wogs and coons" at a public meeting.

Som after court began this morning, Paul Holborow, secretary of the Anti-Nazi League, sprang up, shouting at Judge Neil McKinnon that "there is no justice for black people in this country."

Mr. Holborow, 29, was dragged from the courtroom and then joined 30 friends picketing outside the Old Bailey, London's chief criminal court.

There has been a storm of protest against Judge McKinnon since last Friday, when a rightist party leader who had used the terms "niggers, wogs and coons" at a political meeting was cleared by a jury of inciting racial hatred. Judge McKinnon told the jury that much of the evidence against the rightist was "rubbish" and vague. He also said the words in themselves were not unlawful.

is effect for the animal, but it has to be cleaned away by the cook, a task all the more repugnant since the lamprey has no scales. It also has to be skinned, but at least it is easier to skin a lamprey than an eel. The only real break the lamprey gives the hapless housewife is that it has no bones. Its skeleton consists of a primitive spine of cartilage, which is easily removed.

The lamprey is a vampire for other fish. It has no jaws, but its circular mouth, or sucker, is studded with teeth, up to 125 of them. It feeds on the blood of the fish, which it locates by a sense of smell so acute that if a glass of water from an aquarium containing fish is poured into a tank of lampreys, they will start casting about in search of the prey whose odor they have perceived.

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England was once a great connoisseur of lampreys. It was a traditional Easter dish for English kings. Henry I and John are both reported to have died of a surfeit of lampreys, which seems to have been true in the case of Henry I, who overindulged in lamprey pie in Ely, Normandy. But there is doubt about King John, who did indeed die of indigestion but, it appears, after a meal of ale and peaches which were probably unripe—unless he were poisoned, as he richly deserved to be; a monkish chronicler said he was, by the pectoral of inedible fish in his ale.

Queen Elizabeth I called lamprey "one of my passions" and Queen Elizabeth II eats lamprey at least once a year, when she receives for Christmas Eve a traditional present from the city of Gloucester of its oldest and most famous specialty, lamprey pâté. The best, Athenaeus noted, is Greek for "stonesucker."

Older Times

Lamprey was much eaten in older times, beginning with that of the ancients: the Romans ate lamprey, but they also ate murex, and most of the legends told of lampreys in Roman times actually refer to murex—that they kept them as pets, adorned them with jewels.

Horace was speaking of the real lamprey when he wrote that knights and patricians doted on them. The best, Athenaeus noted,

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OPERA ON TV

Aural Delight Makes Up For Visual Exasperation

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Jan. 9 (IHT).—The Eurovision telecast of Verdi's "Don Carlos" live from La Scala in Milan Saturday night offered listeners here a choice between BBC-TV 2 and BBC Radio 3, the latter a simultaneous transmission in stereo. Those with their radio speakers flanking the television set could, of course, have both.

Those who opted for radio, as it turned out, had the best of the evening, and not only because of the superior sound. They could enjoy a splendid musical performance with glorious singing by Plácido Domingo, Elena Obraztsova, Margaret Price, Renato Bruson and Yevgeny Nesterenko, superbly supported by La Scala's orchestra under Claudio Abbado, without the visual annoyances that had nothing to do with television, especially the monumental props that kept turning up and disappearing in the oddest places, most notably a ubiquitous tomb of Charles V that even occupied the center of Don Carlos's prison cell.

But visual exasperation was richly compensated by superb delight. Everyone sang well, and Domingo, Obraztsova (a truly great Etoile), Nesterenko and Bruson considerably better than that Obraztsova's "O don fatal," Nesterenko's "Ela giammai m'ama" and Bruson's "Per me a g'nto" will not soon be forgotten.

This was the most complete version of "Don Carlos" ever given, running 4 1/2 hours, and there's not much to be said for it. The inclusion of the formerly deleted Fontainebleau act (looking here if it had been shot on the moon), especially makes it a long haul to that glorious Act IV.

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

"Golaud-Pélésie-Mélisande" is the title of a new ballet that was given its first performance Jan. 7 by the Frankfurt Ballet, with choreography by Fred Howard, the company's new director, and chief choreographer, and sets and costumes by Filippo Serafini. The music for the ballet includes Debussy's "Children's Corner," played by the pianist Silvia Natiello, the same composer's three "Nocturnes" for orchestra and Schoenberg's "Pelleas und Mélisande," with David Piatier de Vibes and Michael Giebler, the Frankfurt music director, conducting. The principal dancers are Silvia Wimmerbacher, Renando Nornon, James Samuels, Trudi Campbell and Ida Doubek. Later performances are scheduled for Jan. 12, 15, 21 and 23. An Arnold Schoenberg exhibition also will be inaugurated Jan. 7 in the foyer of the Frankfurt Opera, where it will open daily an hour before performances time.

Kathy Riccarelli and Jose Carreras will sing the principal parts in a production of Puccini's "La Bohème" Jan. 13 and 15 at the Nice Opera, conducted by Antonio de Almeida, staged by Léon Périn and designed by Jean Blançon, followed on Jan. 20 and 22 by the same composer's "Madama Butterfly" with Yasuko Hayashi and Amadeo Zamponi in the principal roles and Jean-Marc Cocheau conducting.

**TED LAPIDUS
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After new productions this season in Hamburg and Dusseldorf, Richard Strauss's "Die Fledermaus" will have another new staging Jan. 24 at the Grand Théâtre in Geneva, with Horst Stein conducting, Jean-Claude Riber as stage director, and sets and costumes by Josef Svoboda and Jaroslav Komensky. The cast will be headed by Eva Marton as the Empress, Joy McNally as the Nurse, the young Finnish tenor Matti Kaasila as the Emperor and Leif Roar as Baron.

Performances also are scheduled for Jan. 26, 28, 30 and Feb. 3 and 6.

Auction to Aid Corbusier Church

PARIS, Jan. 9 (AP).—An auction sale of works donated by contemporary artists will be held at the Pompidou Cultural Center here Feb. 25 to raise funds to finish the church at Firminy, the last creation of the architect Le Corbusier.

He finished the plans for the building in central France in 1963 and worked on the construction until his death in August, 1965. Only about one-third of the church was completed before work stopped shortly after his death. Construction resumed last September but 25 million francs is still needed to complete the work.

Le Corbusier also designed a cultural center, stadium, housing units and a school for the town.

Artists who have contributed works include Joan Miró, Vassily Kandinsky, Le Corbusier, Georges Braque and Dubuffet.

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PARIS, TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1978

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Dollar Gains After Fed Acts On Loan Rate**U.S. Seen Showing It Will Back Currency**

LONDON, Jan. 9 (AP-DJ).—The surprise decision by the Federal Reserve Board late Friday to raise the discount rate to 6.5 from 6 per cent gave the dollar the desired boost on the foreign exchange market today.

The Fed said the increase of the discount rate was taken to help shore up a weakened dollar that "constitutes a threat to orderly expansion."

The Fed followed up the action today in its open market operations by tightening credit and pushing up its target rate on federal funds above the presumed 6 per cent that previously prevailed.

The funds rate is the key element in the Fed's direction of domestic interest rates.

Dealers said there was little or no justification for an increase in the funds rate on domestic economic considerations. They said the market believes the action aims to firm the dollar and convince the foreign exchange market that the joint Fed-Treasury plan announced last week was not an empty gesture.

The Bundesbank contributed to the dollar's recovery today by "making its presence known" in the foreign exchange market, dealers at several banks said. While the West German central bank bought only \$16 million at the Frankfurt fixing, the determination to steady the dollar was enough of a psychological prop as to require few dollar purchases, one dealer said.

However, several dealers remained skeptical that higher U.S. interest rates and more active support by the central banks would be sufficient to turn around the dollar's recent downward course. They pointed to the need for a reduction in the U.S. trade deficit, including a formal U.S. energy policy, before the dollar could stage any meaningful recovery.

In Frankfurt, the dollar ended the day at 2,140 deutsche marks, up from 2,135 DM on Friday, but below its midday high of 2,15 DM. It fell against sterling, however, which closed at \$1.9168 compared to \$1.9112 Friday.

In Zurich and Paris the dollar sagged and in Amsterdam it was neutral. The dollar closed at 2,0205 Swiss francs down from 2,02125 francs Friday. It was quoted at 4,7812 French francs, down from 4,7828 francs Friday. Against the guilden, it was unchanged at 2,3787.

Central Bankers Meet

BASLE, Jan. 9 (Reuters).—Central bank governors welcomed the latest U.S. measures to support the dollar as representing "progress" toward stabilizing foreign exchange markets, central bank sources said today.

But the governors, at their monthly meeting at the Bank for International Settlements, agreed a longer-term solution to the problems of the dollar lies in reducing the huge U.S. trade and current-account deficits.

Outgoing Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur Burns, who attended the meeting, said a report of the Fed board is "premature."

The Washington Post reported (CNET Jan. 8) that Mr. Burns plans to resign at the end of this month.

Although he has been replaced as Fed chairman by William Miller, Mr. Burns could remain a member.

EEC Prices Rise 0.7%
BRUSSELS, Jan. 9 (AP-DJ).—The average of consumer price rises in the European Economic Community states in November was 0.7 per cent from October and about 9 per cent in a year, comparing with respective October rises of 0.8 per cent and 10.2 per cent, figures of Eurostat, the EEC statistics office, showed.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**Vickers Puts Price on Nationalization****Kaufman & Broad Profits Climb**

Governmental compensation to Vickers Ltd. for the nationalization of the aircraft and shipbuilding interests should total at least \$150 million, a company spokesman says. Industry estimates of the sum have ranged from \$20 million to \$200 million. Negotiations between the government and company should begin after a payment on account has been made, probably early next month. Compensation to other nationalized aircraft and shipbuilding firms was paid on the basis of the average midweek price of shares over the six months ending Sept. 1, 1973. However, as the Vickers interests, including a half share in British Aircraft Corp., had no separate quote the basis for compensation has to be agreed with the government. A Vickers spokesman says the compensation would be used to replace lost earnings by acquiring new businesses and developing existing ones.

Mitsubishi Boosts Singapore TV Unit

Mitsubishi Electric's 50 per cent-owned Singapore subsidiary has built a new factory to increase production of black-and-white and color televisions for the domestic market and export to other Asian countries. The factory was designed to be able to increase production 50 per cent to 7,500 sets a month. High wage and material costs in Japan and the yen's appreciation have made exports from Japan more expensive, the company says.

Field in Talks With B. Altman

Marshall Field, the Chicago department store chain that is locked in a takeover fight with Carter Hawley Hale Stores of Los Angeles, is itself seeking to acquire B. Altman, one of New York's leading retailers, according to trade reports. The talks, according to sources close to both companies, do not represent an effort by the Chicago concern to counteract the Carter Hawley bid. They follow an expansion program intended by Marshall Field's board to spread the company's present markets beyond the Midwest and Pacific Northwest.

Loss-Making Areas a Special Target**Leyland Revamping to Halt Falling Sales**

LONDON, Jan. 9 (AP-DJ).—British Leyland is pressing ahead with a major shake-up in an attempt to halt the declining fortunes of the state-owned car company.

In a message sent to the 120,000 employees in the company's car division late last week, Leyland chairman Michael Edwards said, "a great deal of work is going on at all levels concerning the company's modal policy, manufacturing places and the future of loss-making areas both at home and abroad."

Mr. Edwards said the loss-making areas were "being given special attention. This is a clear responsibility of any commercial management team, for if we don't

stop cash flowing out, the company will never be able to recover from its current unstable situation," he said.

Since Mr. Edwards resigned in late October to become Leyland chairman and chief executive, the major changes at the auto company have been among top management.

The previous chief executive, Alex Park, and Derek Whittaker, managing director of the car division, have both announced that they are leaving the company. They were the two most important men at Leyland after Mr. Edwards, and it is expected that several other high level executives will also be resigning shortly.

Japan-U.S. Accord Expected

TOKYO, Jan. 9 (Reuters).—A Japanese government minister today asserted that Japan and the United States are about to solve their lingering trade dispute, which has heightened international

trading tensions and helped weaken the dollar.

"It has become certain that temporary economic friction between Japan and the United States will come to an end," External Economic Affairs Minister Noboru Takeshita told a press conference here after a meeting U.S. Deputy Special Trade Negotiator Alan Wolff.

Mr. Wolff had just ended his first round of talks with Japanese officials, paving the way for a meeting between Premier Takeo Fukuda and U.S. Special Trade Negotiator Robert Strauss on Thursday and Friday.

Mr. Takeshita, who will also meet Mr. Strauss, said both sides would work on a joint communiqué to be issued after the talks. He added that Washington was seeking a statement dramatic enough to check protectionist moves in the United States.

He said, without elaborating, that Washington appeared to be calling on Japan to "positively liberalize" its import markets.

The talks follow U.S. demands that Japan cut its bilateral trade surplus, which officials here said reached \$7.3 billion in the first 11 months of last year compared with \$5.3 billion for the whole of 1976.

The U.S. side today renewed demands that Japan achieve its 7 per cent economic growth target for the year starting in April, turn its current-account surplus into deficit, and increase imports of farm products, informed sources said.

Government sources said before the talks started that Japan would soon pledge that the United States would defend the dollar on foreign exchange markets and maintain the principle of free trade.

Production of the car has been halted since the first half of November due to an unofficial strike of 3,000 workers protesting manning levels and productivity schedules.

However, the Treasury determined today that the prices are only 5.4 to 18.5 per cent below production costs. By company, it said the dumping margins were: Nippon Steel 9.1 per cent; Nippon Kokan, 1.3 per cent; Sumitomo 18.5 per cent; Kawasaki 5.4 per cent and Kobe 13.9 per cent.

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U.S. Seeking To Limit Bank Loans Abroad**Also Urges More Data On Foreign Borrowers**

By Judith Miller

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (Reuters).—The controller of the currency proposed yesterday a formal interpretation of the law that provides a limit on bank lending to foreign governments, their agencies and state-controlled entities.

The proposal by John Heimann, whose agency regulates 4,700 mainly chartered banks, could make it more difficult for some foreign governments, especially those with mixed economies—capitalist and state-controlled—to acquire loans from U.S. commercial banks.

Assuming there are no changes in fiscal policy, the rate of growth this year should reduce the average unemployment rate to 6.5 per cent, while the labor force, total employment and productivity are expected to rise at a slower rate than they did in 1977.

Mr. Heimann said the GNP deflator, considered the best measure of inflation, is expected to rise by about 6 per cent this year, roughly the same as in 1977. The increase in the price of food at the retail level is expected to slow, although gains in other prices may accelerate slightly.

The 15-per-cent increase in the minimum wage, which took effect Jan. 1 plus the increases in social security taxes, will probably prevent the rate of increase in compensation per hour from falling below last year's 6.5 per cent.

Government Spending

Mrs. Slater said the public sector will continue to provide an important contribution to growth in real GNP during 1978, with government purchases in constant

4 to 5% GNP Growth Seen for U.S. in 1978

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (Reuters).—The Commerce Department reported yesterday that the real gross national product is likely to grow between 4 and 5 per cent this year, with the rate slowing as the year progresses.

Commerce Department chief economist Courtney Slater said the projected decrease in the growth rate does not incorporate any new stimulative measures, such as tax cuts, that may be proposed by President Carter.

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Mrs. Slater said the public sector will continue to provide an important contribution to growth in real GNP during 1978, with government purchases in constant

Stock Prices Plunge for 5th Session**Fed Action Raises Interest-Rate Fears**

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (IHT).—Stock prices plunged across the board for the fifth session in a row today, reflecting mounting investor concern over rising interest rates.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed down 8.83 points to 784.54. It was off 8.06 at 3 p.m.

Some 1,235 issues declined with about 275 showing gains. Volume totaled 27.31 million shares compared with 26.15 million yesterday.

Industrial Outlook

The Commerce Department also said that the U.S. industrial outlook remains fairly optimistic for 1978.

Some industries will have substantial gains during the year, like aerospace, growing by up to 21 per cent in value of shipments, while a modest performance is expected for the auto industry, where shipments are expected to dip by about 1 per cent. The other top 10 industries are expected to show gains of 7 to 15 per cent this year, the department said.

The department said construction spending will rise by about 10 per cent to \$184.5 billion this year, after a 14-per-cent gain in 1977.

The gain in residential housing, which was 31 per cent in 1977, is expected to slow to about 10 per cent in line with the rest of the construction industry.

Phillips Petroleum, which raised its dividend and projected a 20 per cent earnings growth, declined 3/4 to 28 3/4. Standard Oil of Ohio fell 2 to 68 and Atlantic Richfield 1 1/8 to 47 7/8.

IBM tacked on 1 3/4 to 263 3/4. Goodyear declined 1 1/4 to 26. Cooper Laboratories 1 7/8 to 42 1/8. Cummins Engine 1 1/8 to 36 3/4. United Technologies 1 1/8 to 33 1/2 and Monsanto 1 1/8 to 52. ACF Industries was down 2 at 31 1/2.

Stocks were sharply lower on the American Stock Exchange in active trading. The Amex index fell 1.92 to 121.13.

Swiss Price Index Up

BERN, Jan. 9 (AP).—Switzerland registered the Western world's lowest inflation rate in 1977, with an average annual increase of 1.3 per cent in the cost-of-living index, according to official statistics released today.

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has acquired

Lehigh Portland Cement Company

The undersigned initiated this transaction and acted as financial advisor to Portland-Zementwerke Heidelberg Aktiengesellschaft

and as Dealer-Manager of its tender offer.

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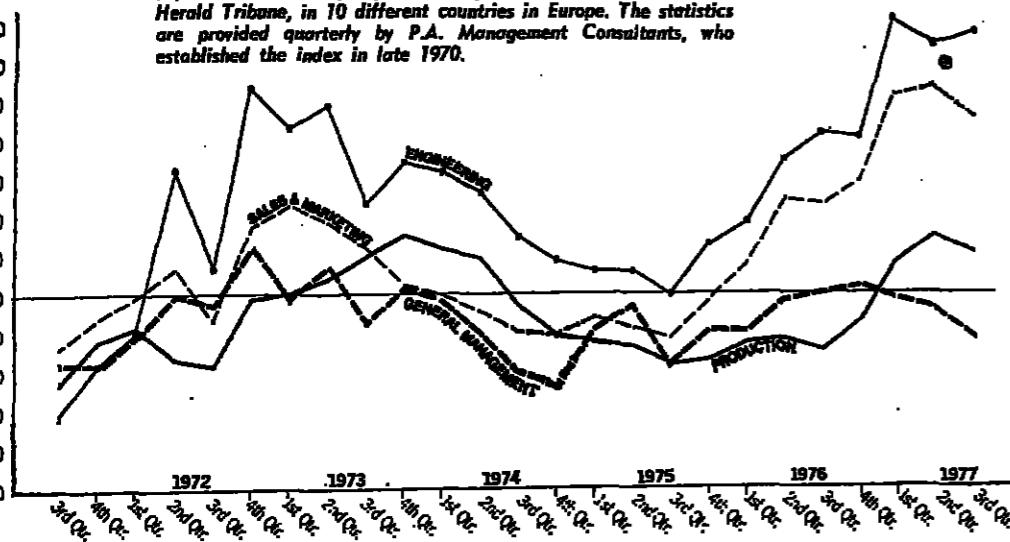
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Contact: Box 1,051, I.H.T., Gr. Eschenheimer Str. 43, Frankfurt, Germany.

THE "EURO EXECUTIVE INDEX"

shows a slight increase in demand for engineering jobs.

The "EURO EXECUTIVE INDEX" is published by the International Herald Tribune to inform both executives and recruiters of changes in the executive job-offer market throughout Europe. The index measures all executive job-offer advertisements (salaries of \$8,000+) in 23 major publications, including the International Herald Tribune, in 10 different countries in Europe. The statistics are provided quarterly by P.A. Management Consultants, who established the index in late 1970.



The "International Executive Opportunities" appears Tuesdays, Thursdays & Saturdays

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CONTACT THE LOCAL OFFICE IN YOUR COUNTRY:

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Amsterdam: Alfons Grim
Tel.: 76.86.66/76.86.67.
Frankfurt: I. Oettinger
Tel.: 28.36.78.
Lausanne: Guy Van Thuyne
Tel.: 29.58.14.

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Tel.: 752.38.90.
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Age: The ideal age would be 30-40 years.

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If you think you can meet the challenge of this exciting opportunity, and if the description fits you, we would very much like to learn more about you. Personal interviews will be arranged for the week of January 16 and 23. Please send your resumé with complete background to Bob Dewar at the following address:

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While the working context will be French, this position requires fluency in English.

ATTRACTIVE SALARY CONDITIONS and comprehensive benefits are secured through an employment contract. Single status is preferable, but smaller families can be comfortably accommodated. Confidential replies should be in complete curriculum vitae form, and addressed to:

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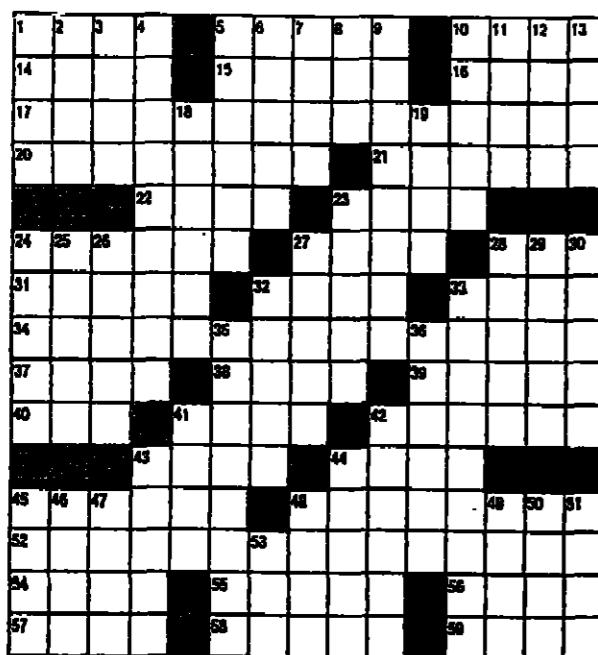
For further particulars mail appended form:

To: Miss C.A. Forde, Personnel Division
O.E.C.D., 2, rue André Pascal,
75775 PARIS CEDEX 16.

Please send me particulars about openings for shorthand-typing applicants. I am of English mother tongue and nationality.

Miss/Mrs. _____
Address. _____
Ref: P/R/J/et.

CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

- 1 Mendicant's garb
- 3 One
- 10 Did the crawl
- 13 Make eyes at
- 15 Author Hite
- 16 Beethoven's decor
- 17 "I am": John 11:25
- 20 Urdu, for one
- 21 Made a memo, with "down"
- 22 Roof ornaments
- 23 Outside: Prefix
- 24 Antony's audience
- 27 Arctic sight
- 28 Standoff
- 31 Explode
- 32 Nursery need
- 33 Pharmacy unit
- 34 Horner's words
- 35 Optician's concern
- 36 Fairy-tale opener
- 37 Princely
- 40 Leap and lean: Aboor.
- 41 Forth's opposite
- 42 Secant's relative
- 43 The two
- 44 landed
- 45 Outdistanced ones
- 46 Misaligned

DOWN

- 52 "I am": Descartes
- 53 Winged
- 54 Miffed
- 55 Cop, in
- 56 Carcassonne
- 57 Artist Kingman
- 58 Thurmond
- 59 Burden for Rigoletto
- 60 "I am": John 11:25
- 61 Urdu, for one
- 62 Made a memo, with "down"
- 63 Roof ornaments
- 64 Outside: Prefix
- 65 Antony's audience
- 66 Arctic sight
- 67 Standoff
- 68 Explode
- 69 Nursery need
- 70 Pharmacy unit
- 71 Horner's words
- 72 Optician's concern
- 73 Fairy-tale opener
- 74 Princely
- 75 Leap and lean: Aboor.
- 76 Forth's opposite
- 77 Secant's relative
- 78 The two
- 79 landed
- 80 Outdistanced ones
- 81 Misaligned

WEATHER

INTERNATIONAL

ADVERTISMENT

January 9, 1978

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on long prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the M.W. (daily); (w) weekly; (m) monthly; (b) bi-monthly; (o) irregularly.

NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE	UNITS	NET ASSET VALUE
ALGARVE	Portugal	Unavailable		
AMSTERDAM	Netherlands	Rain	4.39	
ANKARA	Turkey	Unavailable		
ATHENS	Greece	Snow	3.24	
BERLIN	West Germany	Cloudy	10.89	
BOLOGNA	Italy	Cloudy	10.89	
TRAIN	Italy	Rain	10.89	
JUSTIS	Italy	Rain	4.39	
ODENSE	Denmark	Unavailable	1.15	
CASABLANCA	Morocco	Rain	1.34	
COPENHAGEN	Denmark	Unavailable	1.34	
COSTA DEL SOL	Spain	Overcast	14.57	
DUBLIN	Ireland	Cloudy	2.42	
EDINBURGH	Scotland	Cloudy	2.42	
FLORENCE	Italy	Rain	5.41	
GENEVA	Switzerland	Fog	3.27	
HELSINKI	Finland	Overcast	2.36	
ISTANBUL	Turkey	Overcast	2.65	
LAS PALMAS	Spain	Overcast	2.65	
LIMA	Peru	Rain	2.65	
LONDON	England	Rain	9.45	
LOS ANGELES	U.S.A.	Rain	14.57	

Yesterday's readings: U.S. Clouds at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

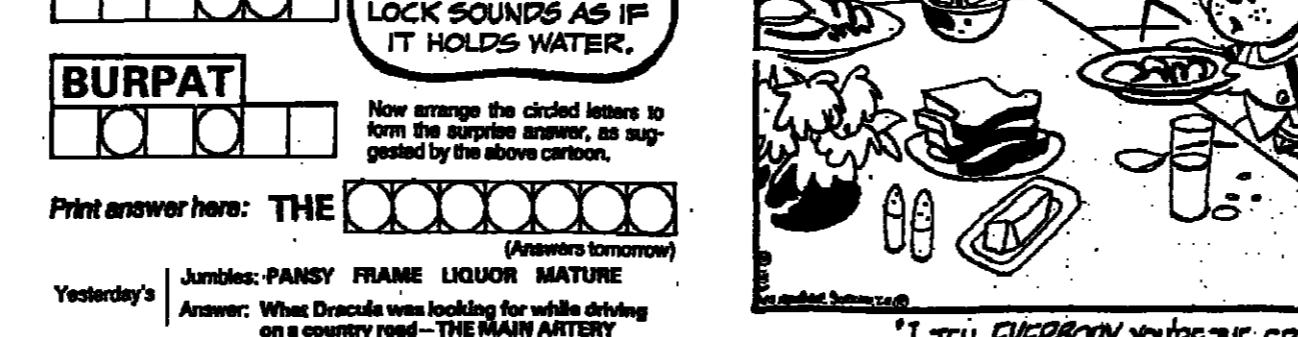
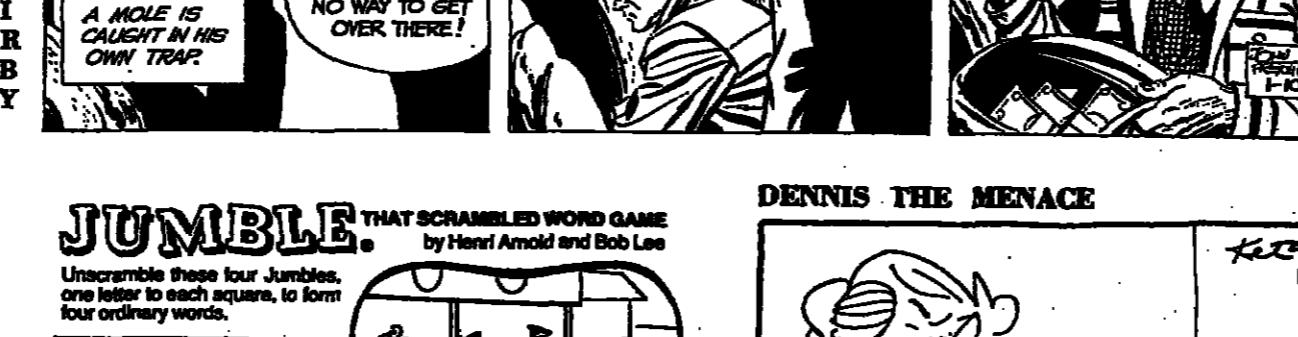
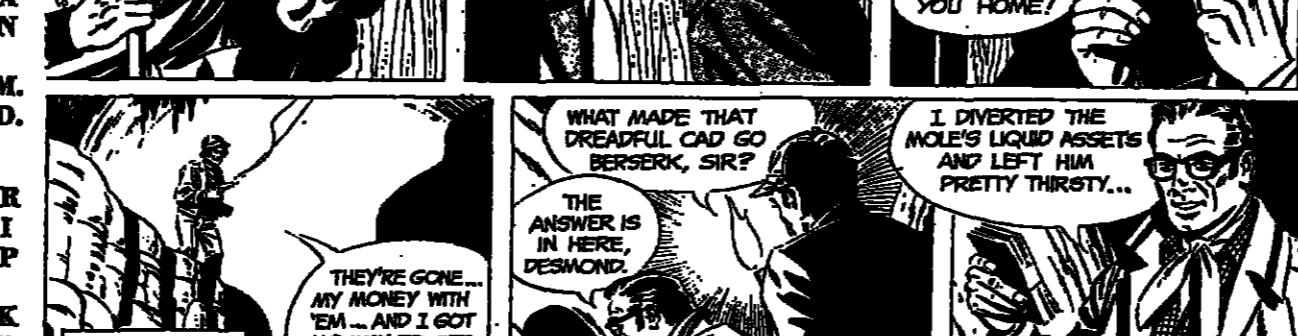
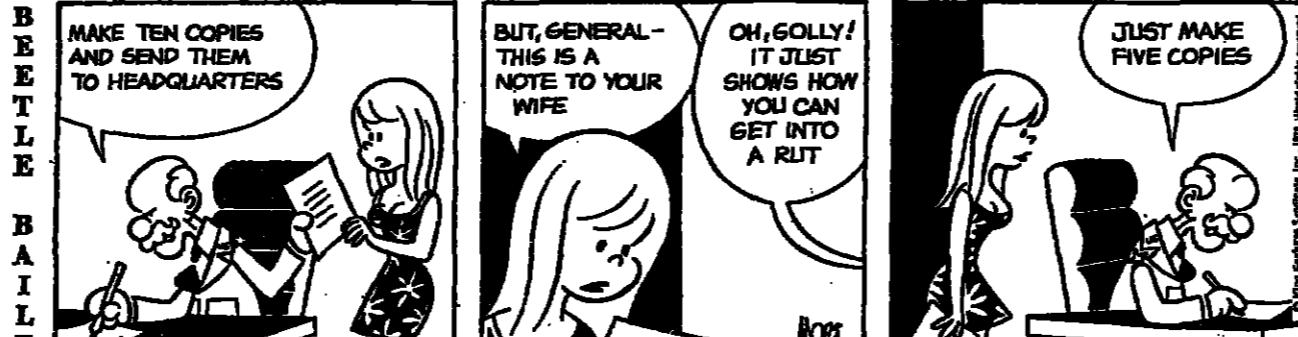
ADVERTISMENT

January 9, 1978

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on long prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the M.W. (daily); (w) weekly; (m) monthly; (b) bi-monthly; (o) irregularly.

HANK JULIUS BAER & CO. LTD. Other Funds

NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE	UNITS	NET ASSET VALUE
(1) Barbrand	SP77.10	SP77.10		
(2) Combar	SP75.10	SP75.10		
(3) Grober	SP75.10	SP75.10		
(4) Hirsch	SP75.10	SP75.10		
BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.				
(1) G.F. Fund	SP74.20	SP74.20		
(2) G.F. Rainbow Fund	SP74.20	SP74.20		
(3) I.T.F. Fund N.Y.	57.31	57.31		
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.				
(1) Capital Int'l.	\$11.51	\$11.51		
(2) Capital Italia S.A.	\$7.75	\$7.75		
(3) Convertible Capital S.A.	\$21.50	\$21.50		
CREDIT SUISSE				
(1) Actions Suisse	SP75.20	SP75.20		
(2) Combar	SP75.20	SP75.20		
(3) G.S. Fond-Int'l.	SP75.20	SP75.20		
(4) G.S. Fond-Vale.	SP75.20	SP75.20		
(5) Used	SP75.20	SP75.20		
(6) Europa-Vale.	SP714.50	SP714.50		
DIT INVESTMENT FRAKESPT.				
(1) Concentra	DM21.00	DM21.00		
(2) Int'l. Realbond	DM475.00	DM475.00		
FIDELITY (BERMUDA)				
(1) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$21.15	\$21.15		
(2) Fidelity Corp. Inv.	\$21.15	\$21.15		
(3) Fidelity Pacific Fund	\$26.65	\$26.65		
(4) Fidelity World Fund	\$22.15	\$22.15		
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED				
(1) G.T. Fund	SP77.41	SP77.41		
(2) G.T. Dollar Fund	SP77.45	SP77.45		
JARDINE PLEMING				
(1) Jardine Japan Fund	SP75.75	SP75.75		
(2) Jard. Sth-Eas. Asia	\$11.50	\$11.50		
LLOYD'S INT'L. MOT & TEL. GENEVA	11	11		
(1) Lloyd's Int'l. Growth Fund	SP757.50	SP757.50		
(2) Lloyd's Int'l. Income	SP714.50	SP714.50		
PROPERTY GROWTH OWNERS LTD.				
(1) U.S. Dollar Fund	SP75.20	SP75.20		
(2) Sterling Fund	\$128.11	\$128.11		
SEPRO				
(1) Sepro (N.A.V.)	\$12.50	\$12.50		
SOPID GROUPE GENEVA				
(1) Paribor S. & F.	SP75.00	SP75.00		
(2) Securities	SP75.00	SP75.00		
SWISS BANK CORP.				
(1) America-Vale.	SP74.50	SP74.50		
(2) Intermarket	SP75.00	SP75.00		
(3) Intermarket New Syst.	SP721.75	SP721.75		
(4) Univ. Bond Select	SP74	SP74		
(5) Univ. Fund	SP76.75	SP76.75		
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND				
(1) Amerca-U.S. S.	SP72.50	SP72.50		
(2) Bond Invest.	SP75.50	SP75.50		
(3) Combar	SP75.50	SP75.50		
(4) Euro. Bond Syst.	SP71.50	SP71.50		
(5) Euro. Swiss Syst.	SP71.50	SP71.50		
(6) Gob. Bond Select	SP71.50	SP71.50		
(7) Univ. Bond Select	SP76.75	SP76.75		
(8) Univ. Fund	SP76.75	SP76.75		
(9) Uni. Bond Select	SP74.50	SP74.50		
(10) Uni. Bond Select	SP71.50	SP71.50		
UNION INVESTMENT				
(1) Attardian Fund	DM21.00	DM21.00		
(2) Europanews	DM21.00	DM21.00		
(3) Unifund	DM18.10	DM18.10		
(4) Unifund Invest.	DM21.00	DM21.00		
UNION INVESTMENT				
(1) Attardian Fund	DM21.00	DM21.00		
(2) Europanews	DM21.00	DM21.00		
(3) Unifund	DM18.10	DM18.10		
(4) Unifund Invest.	DM21.00	DM21.00		



Yesterday's Jumble: PANSY FRAME LIQUOR MATURE

Answer: What Dracula was looking for while driving on a country road—THE MAIN ARTERY

Designed as a newspaper at the Pan's Office
Printed in Great Britain

BOOKS

INKLINGS

By Geoffrey Wolff. Random House. 190 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

GROFFREY WOLFF is so clever in his third novel — he also wrote an excellent biography of Harry Crosby, "Black Sun" — that his book seems to be trying to hit its own neck. The neck isn't long enough.

The head on top of the neck belongs to Jule, a New York literary critic, professor of creative writing, syndicated and wayward husband. His high standards have turned him into a lump of sourdough. He lacks wonder and enthusiasm. He thinks he is going blind. He is afraid he will die without having written his novel. Someone's following him to the Algonquin, to Elaine's, and finally, to a gun, to Maine.

Jule is being followed by the Mole (student of "man of letters"), an ex-student with a "masterpiece" he wants Jule to edit. The Mole, in fact, is every critic's nightmare: that "frightening thing, an artist, the genuine article," whose work you have savaged, come back to haunt you. It is, after all, just as hard to write a bad book as a good one.

Along with the Mole, there are the Mouse — a mindless sweet young thing, a camp-follower of literature, the Muse as prostitute — and Scharmen, who has sold out to a confessed gush, and Baby Huglie, who has sold out to television, and so on. "Inklings," a long weekend with Harry and his brother-in-law the priest, and two prostitutes from New Bedford, is quite marvelous. In the ingratiating end, Harry and Angie survive adultery, blackmail, and the energy crisis, and considering most of the novel I have to read, any sort of survival looks like a Hallelujah Chorus.

But Harry is back in New York doing voice-overs, and Angie still in Cambridge doing dishes, and their vague restlessness seems not so much to be solved as to have been stretched. And what knowledge have they come to except their love, which wasn't enough in the first place? How have they changed? What does the future look like for them? I don't know. Smooth scenes, interesting characters, nice dialogue, engrossing incidents, earnest feelings and no point.

John Leonard is on the staff of *The New York Times*. **Best Sellers**

<p

In 3 Sets

Connors Controls Net, Beats Borg

By Barry Lorge

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (UPI)—It had been there before, many Connors and Bjorn Borg, going at each other in the final set of a singles match, a crowd gaping on every

third set. But this was not the Wimbledonian final. Madison Square Garden's rowdy mob of 17,150 felt a new Connors feel in his element. A yesterday, and he beat Wimbleton champion Borg, 6-4, 1-6, 1-6, to win the \$100,000 top prize in the New York tournament.

Connors, 26, now has won three of 11 career meetings with Borg, 21, and this was in their most recent meeting of their hard-hitting rivalry. The two-hour, 50-minute match had one or two more-than-ordinary peaks and troughs. Connors—who had lost an epic

match to Guillermo Vilas in the round-robin portion of the final playoff for the top eight finishers in the 1977 Grand Prix point standings—rose to the occasion and the form that made him the dominant player in tennis from 1974 through 1976.

Command of the Net

Connors came back from 0-3 in the final set, shoving his approach shots fearlessly to take command of the net and beat Borg from there.

Connors broke after four deuces in the fourth game of the ruggedly scintillating final set, and held from 0-3 in the next game. He was on the climb thereafter.

Borg held for 4-4 after four deuces and three break points in another splendid skirmish, but he appeared to be getting weary and slightly dispirited. He hurried over to Connors' side of

the net between games for a quick sip of a drink.

Connors immediately pulled ahead, 4-6, in the next game, but let Borg back to deuce by overhitting a high, easy forehand volley. Then he bore down, hitting a backhand cross-court winner off a high-velocity rally and following a forehand down-the-line approach in for a killing forehand cross-court volley.

Connors had all his old swagger back now as he went out to receive serve after the change-over.

Wicked Forehand

Borg won the first point with a good serve, but Connors came sailing in on the first short ball of the next service rally and whacked a forehand approach winner down the line, 15-15.

Every point was coming from an unenviable battle by now. Connors backed Borg to within a wicked forehand from behind the baseline, followed in another forehand approach, and won the point with a lunging backhand topspin 15-16.

Borg netted a backhand off a shot to his baseline only to make it 15-16, match point.

The crowd erupted, then fell to a hush as Borg stopped up to serve.

Connors moved in behind yet another forehand approach—a shot that had deserted him so often, but was as solid as Gimli's spear instead of yesterday—and smacked a forehand volley winner down the line to end it.

Connors was hitting such killer volleys that he seemed to be signaling that his taste for blood was back after a year disappointing only by his own lofty standards.

He was the No. 3 man for 1977, behind Borg and Vilas, who beat Connors in a magnificient U.S. Open final.

At the end, with the crowd stamping and cheering in appreciation, Connors raised his arms triumphantly and puffed out his chest. It was as if he was delivering his New Year message: The king is dead, long live the once and future king. Then, after the momentary exultation, he shook hands and patted Borg on the back.

Connors went on court eager for a showdown, aching to avenge that Wimbledonian final in which he batted back from 0-4 to 4-4 in the fifth set only to unravel after a costly double-fault and lose, 6-4.

The 5-10, 150-pound straightbitter of tennis started exceptionally well. He was flying around the court in the first set, his feet and steel racket flashing as he sliced everything hard and deep.

He saved two break points in the second game and broke from 40-15 in the third, exploding two approach winners off short balls. The 40-30 point was significant because Connors cracked a backhand down-the-line passing shot as Borg came to the net for the first time. That discouraged Borg and he seldom came into the forecourt again.

'Lanny's Brother' Second

Watson Ekes Out Tucson Open Golf Victory

By Gerald Strine

TUCSON, Ariz., Jan. 9 (UPI)—young golfer whose main claim fame had been that he was "Lanny's brother" came to the hole of the \$200,000 Tucson Open yesterday tied for first place with last season's player of the year.

Form and experience prevailed. Bobby Watson, 26, whose best previous finish in four years on the tour was eighth despite once winning after three rounds, bogeyed the final hole. Tom Watson, tying a threesome behind, par'd the 18th for a par-72 round and a four-day total of 276, 12 under par.

"I honestly didn't know how stood coming to the 18th," admits said. "I'd seen the leader board at 17 and I still thought Watson was 13 under. I still had one big shot left and I thought I did, but I iron I skipped up there off the front fringe went out 10 feet past and I just don't make it coming back."

Watson wound up with a 71, earned \$22,800, which was more than his previous four-year total.

Watson, playing in the final cup, saw Wadkins' troubles on the 1977 Masters and British Open champion given the opportunity to earn \$40,000 with his methodically wrapped up title. He was fortunate, however, to have held onto the lead through the last six holes.

"I was lucky not to have been out on 18," Watson acknowledged. "I pulled hooked my tee out, but the ball found an opening, and I was able to get a clear approach to the green. Then, 15, I hooked into a tree, and 16 I faded into a bunker."

Watson won this tournament with his superior play the first

two days, posting rounds of 63 and 68. He played well early yesterday afternoon, going 1-under with an eight-inch tap-in birdie on the sixth green. And his iron play over the next six holes was excellent, giving him birdie opportunities from six to 12 feet.

His Putting Falls

"I could never get it going with my putter through that stretch, when I could have put the tournament away," Watson said. "My failure to score there was what made things so close at the end."

Bill Rogers, Jerry McGee and Lee Trevino all challenged, coming within a stroke or two of the winner during the earlier stages of the final round. They all came up short, however, enabling the late-closing Howard Twitty to take third place at 270, two strokes back. Charles Coody and Keith Miller, four shots behind Twitty, whose 68 yesterday was helped when he chipped in for a birdie birdie.

The closest Watson came to having the lead taken from him during the week was yesterday when Wadkins was on the 17th green. The former Virginia

state amateur champion was 30 feet from the cup, Watson was just about to bogey 16 and Wadkins struck what appeared to be an excellent putt.

The ball hung on the back lip.

The Family Banner

Still, it was a shooting effort, overall, by Wadkins. He was carrying the family banner here after his older brother, PGA champion Lanny, had failed by two shots to qualify for the final two rounds.

Watson emerged from this tournament as "the one to beat" when he plays in the Far West the next month. He captured the Crosby at Pebble Beach and the San Diego Open last January.

He did, however, leave a little to be desired last week as a prognosticator. He thought 20 under par would be required to take the Tucson, following his hot early start in the desert.

Watson's 276 was one stroke more than Bruce Lietzke's winning score last year. It was far off the record 263 fashioned here in 1975 by Johnny Miller.

Miller shot 297 this time around, Lietzke 286.

Watson, Playing in the Final Cup, Saw Wadkins' Troubles on the 1977 Masters and British Open Champion Given the Opportunity to Earn \$40,000 With His Methodically Wrapped Up Title.

WHA Results

Sunday's Games
Stratford 5, New England 4
Winnipeg 5, Cleveland 4
Binghamton 4, Milwaukee 2
Winnipeg 4, Indianapolis 2
Milwaukee 5, Milwaukee 4
Milwaukee 4, Houston 2
Gates, Spokane 4
McDonald, Hamilton; Preston, 1

Labeled Title
IGLS, Austria, Jan. 9 (Reuters). Austria won the four-man European bobsled title yesterday.

Associated Press
Tommy Watson getting ready for a shot in Tucson Open.



United Press International

Ingemar Stenmark cuts around a gate on way to sixth straight victory in World Cup slalom.

NFL's Cards on Verge of Breakup

By Michael Katz

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (UPI)—

The St. Louis Cardinals, one of the finest teams in the National Football League until overcome by injuries and dissension last season, may be breaking up. The explosion is expected to be touched off this week with the departure of Don Coryell, the most successful coach in the franchise's 57-year history.

Eight players, including Terry Metcalf, played out their options and will become free agents next month. Many may not return to St. Louis. Conrad Dobler, the Pro Bowl guard, has asked to be traded and will play out his option in 1978 if he is not.

The team, which at one point had a six-game winning streak and a 7-3 won-lost record last season, lost its last four games. There were key injuries to the secondary, the players were aware of Coryell's problems with the front office and there was growing unhappiness over what may be one of the poorest salary structures in the league.

"Guys just weren't getting up for games the way they used to at the end of the season," said Ken Reaves, the defensive captain.

Reaves, the strong safety and one of the men who played out his option, said he would not be surprised to see Coryell wind up.

He saved two break points in the second game and broke from 40-15 in the third, exploding two approach winners off short balls.

The 40-30 point was significant because Connors cracked a backhand down-the-line passing shot as Borg came to the net for the first time. That discouraged Borg and he seldom came into the forecourt again.

How the Top 20 In Basketball Fared in Week

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (UPI)—

How the UPI top 20 college basketball teams fared during last week:

1. Kentucky (10-0) defeated Vanderbilt 75-65; defeated Florida 82-75.
2. North Carolina (10-1) defeated Cornell 78-68; defeated Virginia 75-61.
3. Arkansas (10-0) defeated Kodak 78-76.
4. Marquette (7-3) defeated Wichita State 75-70; defeated Cincinnati 73-74.
5. UCLA (10-1) defeated Washington, 76-60.
6. St. Louis (7-3) was 16th.
7. Michigan State (10-0) defeated Northwestern 70-63; defeated West Texas 80-73.
8. Syracuse (11-1) defeated North Texas 76-64.
9. Louisville (8-2) defeated Memphis 78-75; defeated Cincinnati 75-71.
10. Indiana (10-1) defeated Brown, 69-67.
11. Kansas (11-2) defeated Missouri, 74-67.
12. (Tie) Michigan (7-3) lost to Duke, 80-78; lost to Wisconsin 76-75.
13. (Tie) Cincinnati (8-2) lost to Georgia Tech, 80-65; defeated Tulane, 103-87.
14. Virginia (6-3) defeated Wake Forest, 76-61.
15. (Tie) Georgetown (7-3) defeated North Carolina Central, 76-61; defeated St. John's, 73-61.
16. (Tie) Utah (8-2) defeated Fairleigh Dickinson, 78-64; lost to Utah, 76-75.
17. (Tie) Michigan State (10-1) defeated Minnesota, 73-63; defeated Wisconsin, 74-63.
18. (Tie) Holy Cross (6-1) defeated Fordham, 100-65.
19. (Tie) Providence (10-1) defeated Brown, 68-62; defeated Cornell 72-72.
20. (Tie) Rhode Island (8-2) defeated St. Mary's (Calif.), 111-97; defeated St. Mary's (Calif.), 111-97.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

W L Pct GB

Philadelphia 25 11 .694 2

New Jersey 24 12 .688 2

Boston 24 13 .678 1 1/2

Toronto 23 15 .636 1 1/2

New Jersey 23 16 .625 1 1/2

Philadelphia 22 17 .611 1

New Jersey 22 18 .604 1

Philadelphia 22 19 .597 1

Milwaukee 22 20 .588 1

Milwaukee 22 21 .579 1

Milwaukee 22 22 .570 1

Milwaukee 22 23 .562 1

Milwaukee 22 24 .554 1

Milwaukee 22 25 .546 1

Milwaukee 22 26 .538 1

Milwaukee 22 27 .530 1

Milwaukee 22 28 .522 1

Milwaukee 22 29 .514 1

Milwaukee 22 30 .506 1

Milwaukee 22 31 .498 1

Milwaukee 22 32 .489 1

Milwaukee 22 33 .481 1

Milwaukee 22 34 .473 1

Milwaukee 22 35 .465 1

Milwaukee 22 36 .457 1

Milwaukee 22 37 .449 1

Milwaukee 22 38 .441 1

Milwaukee 22 39 .433 1

Milwaukee 22 40 .425 1

Milwaukee 22 41 .417 1

Milwaukee 22 42 .409 1

Milwaukee 22 43 .391 1

Milwaukee 22 44 .383 1

Milwaukee 22 45 .375 1

Milwaukee 22 46 .367 1

Milwaukee 22 47 .359 1

Milwaukee 22 48 .351 1

Milwaukee 22 49 .343 1

Milwaukee 22 50 .335 1

Milwaukee 22 51 .327 1

Milwaukee 22 52 .319 1

Milwaukee 22 53 .311 1

Milwaukee 22 54 .303 1

Milwaukee 22 55 .295 1

Milwaukee 22 56 .287 1

Milwaukee 22 57 .279 1

Milwaukee 22 58 .271 1

Milwaukee 22 59 .263 1

Art Buchwald

Whither the Dollar?

WASHINGTON—Every time you pick up the newspapers these days you read that the dollar is falling. Most people, except those in financial circles, are not paying any attention to this. The main reason is they don't understand it.

Perhaps I should explain in a question-and-answer format.

Q—Where does the dollar go when it falls?

A—It falls below the West German mark, the Swiss franc and Buchwald.

Q—Why is it falling?

A—Because money speculators in London, Zurich and Frankfurt are pushing it down.

Q—Is there anything worse than the dollar falling?

A—Yes. It could be plunging or sinking.

Q—Why is the dollar falling at the present time?

A—Because the money speculators are worried about it.

Q—Why are they worried about it?

A—Because the United States has a huge trade deficit, no energy policy and Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve, just lost his job.

Q—Why would Arthur Burns losing his job make the dollar fall?

A—Because nobody knows what his replacement, William Miller, will do when he becomes head of the Fed.

Q—What should he do?

Western Writers Back on Peking Library Shelves

HONG KONG, Jan. 9 (UPI)—Works of Western literature by such authors as Balzac, Hugo, Shakespeare, Tolstoy and Mark Twain, banned by the Gang of Four, during the Cultural Revolution have been returned to the shelves of Peking Library, the New China News Agency reported yesterday.

Visitors to the library also can now select from previously banned classical and modern works by Chinese authors, the official news report said.

During the reign of the Gang of Four, foreign literature was labeled as "feudal, bourgeois or revisionist poisonous weeds," the report said.

But now they are back on the public shelves of Peking Library—in "one of the oldest in China"—in addition to works in science, technology, history, philosophy, economics, law and political science.

A—Rescue the dollar and keep it afloat.

Q—Why can't we make a dollar that won't fall?

A—We could, but the cost could bankrupt us.

Q—How far will the dollar fall?

A—Until it bottoms out.

Q—Then what will happen?

A—It will start rising again, particularly if the West Germans and Japanese dredge it up.

Q—Why would they want to do that?

A—The lower the dollar falls, the harder it is for them to sell their goods in the United States, and the easier it is for the United States to sell its goods in the rest of the world. A strong currency has a lot of weaknesses.

Q—Where does the British pound stand in all this?

A—The British pound is rising while the dollar is falling.

Q—How do you explain that?

A—The British have oil in the North Sea.

Q—So?

A—It's easier to float a pound on oil than it is a dollar on water.

Q—Can we go back to the dollar?

A—We can, but since we've been talking it's dropped two more cents.

Q—What caused it to do that?

A—Someone in Paris just read this article and called his banker in Brussels and told him to sell the dollars and buy Norwegian kroner with it.

Q—How did the Norwegian kroner get into this?

A—The West German mark and the Japanese yen are considered by the Belgians to be overpriced, so they're buying the Norwegian kroner instead. They may not keep kroner for long.

Q—What will they do with them?

A—Probably buy gold in Amsterdam as a hedge.

Q—What can I do to keep the dollar from falling?

A—The first thing is to let it slide, then prop it up and finally pump some life in it.

Q—How do I do that?

A—You have to get through to the gnomes in Switzerland.

Q—Gnomes in Switzerland? What do they have to do with all this?

A—They're behind the whole thing. When you see the dollar fall you can bet there's a gnome in Switzerland dropping a rock on George Washington's head.

Statuettes Stolen

NAPLES, Jan. 9 (UPI)—Statuettes valued at up to \$10,000 from the church of Santa Maria La Nuova on Friday, police said. The statuettes had been lent by collector Alfonso Iaino, 65, to decorate the church's Christmas crib.

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